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D. N. Shoemaker

Paul's Scarlet Climber

Finest Climbing Rose

A brilliant rich scarlet. Strong, well-rooted plants. 1/9 each; 18/- dozen. A vigorous climber, continuous bloomer. Grand for arches, pergolas, or pillars.

James Railton's Seed & Plant List

Head Office :

133 Elizabeth St.

273 Swanston St.

Fink's Building, Flinders St.

MELBOURNE

Cable Address—"Cornflower," Melbourne

Phones—Central 10150—10151

NURSERY—Raglan St., Preston

STORE—Whitman St. and Tait's Place, Sth. Melbourne

D. N. Shoemaker

THE GARDEN CALENDAR

What to Plant and Sow Month by Month of the more important things.

JANUARY (Summer).

Plant—Hardy border plants if weather is suitable. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce Plants, Flower Seedlings for Spring and Summer planting, including Asters, etc., as per list.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Carrot, Cabbage, Celery, French Beans, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Early Seed Potatoes, Radish, Turnips.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Delphinium, Daisy, Carnation, Cornflower, Poppies, Mignonette, Pansy, Stocks, Sweet William, Wallflower.

FEBRUARY (Summer).

Plant—Bulbs, Flower Seedlings for Summer planting, Asters, etc., also Hardy Border Plants, Cabbage, Cauliflower Plants, etc.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, French Beans, Leek, Lettuce, Peas, Seed Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Savoy, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for January.

MARCH (Autumn).

Plant—Tree and Potato Onion Bulbs, Cabbage Plants, etc., New Queen Onion Plants, Seed Potatoes, Flower Seedlings for Summer Planting, as list.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Onion (Spring and New Queen), Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Antirrhinum, Auricula, Anemone, Ranunculus, Columbine, Calliopsis, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Nemesia, Polyanthus, Sweet Pea, Schizanthus, Viola; also list as for January, February.

APRIL (Autumn).

Plant—Tree and Potato Onions, Shallot Bulbs, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Queen Onions, Rhubarb Roots.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broad Beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Herbs, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for last month, in warm position. Transplant Seedling Pansy Stock, and other varieties that may be ready.

MAY (Winter).

Plant—Garlic, Shallots and Tree Onion Bulbs, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Fruit Trees, Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Violets, Conifers, Ornamental Trees, Strawberries, Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Salad Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Same as listed for April, including Asparagus

Sow—Flower Seeds—List as for March. Sow on warm border. Transplant Hardy Border Plants.

JUNE (Winter).

Plant—Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Herbs, Garlic and Shallots, Strawberries, Fruit Trees, Lily Bulbs, also list as for May.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—List as for April, except Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—This is a very cold, wet month for sowing Flower Seeds. It is better to postpone sowing until the latter end of July. Transplant Delphinium and other Herbaceous Plants.

JULY (Winter).

Plant—Seed Potatoes, Garlic, Rhubarb, Asparagus Roots, Horse Radish, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion Plants; also list as for June.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Broccoli, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Peas, Parsley, Radish.

Sow—Flower Seeds—If the weather is favourable, sow Phlox, Balsam, Salpiglossis, Verbena, etc. Transplant hardy and well-rooted Seedlings.

AUGUST (Spring).

Plant—As per list for July.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Kidney Beans, Tall and Butter Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Swede, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnip.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Antirrhinum, Carnation, Delphinium, Dianthus, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Godetia, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Poppy, Pentstemon, Polyanthus, Schizanthus, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Violet, Wallflower, etc.

Transplant Seedlings that are ready for lifting.

SEPTEMBER (Spring).

Plant—Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, also late Onion Plants and Rhubarb Roots.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—List as advised for August; also Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Egg Plant, Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Vegetable Marrow. This is the best month of the year for Sowing of Vegetable Seeds.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Same list as advised for August; also Balsam, Aster, Amaranthus, Bedding Begonia, Cosmos, Cockscomb, Dahlia, Gerbera, Heliotrope, Nemesia, Petunia, Portulaca, Sunflower, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Zinnia.

OCTOBER (Spring).

Plant—Cabbage and Lettuce Plants, Tomato, Pumpkin, Cape Gooseberry, Egg Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Similar varieties to those recommended for September. This is a good month for good sowings of Tomato, Marrow, Melon, Pumpkin, and Cucumber Seeds.

Sow—Flower Seeds—Repeat Sowings for September; also Desert Pea, Nasturtium, Rehmannia, Phlox, Verbena and Lobelia. This is a good month to transplant Alternanthera, Iresine and all border plants.

NOVEMBER (Summer).

Plant—Cabbage, Celery and Lettuce Plants; also List as advised for October.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—Repeat October, September sowings if necessary; French Bean; sow largely also Tongan, Count Zeppelin, and Butter Beans.

Sow—Flower Seeds—All the varieties mentioned for sowing during September and October can be sown in a sheltered bed. Transplant Gladioli, Dahlia, Cannas, Chrysanthemums; also Hardy Border Plants

DECEMBER (Summer).

Plant—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Celery, Savoy and Brussels Sprout Plants.

Sow—Vegetable Seeds—French, Butter and Runner Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Mustard and Cress, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Pumpkin, Radish, Turnip (largely), Vegetable Marrow (Long White and Bush).

Sow—Flower Seeds—Sowings can be made of all seeds recommended for September and October, Coleus, Begonia, Cineraria, Primula, Calceolaria and Cyclamen, for the greenhouse.

James Railton's Seed and Plant Catalogue

Office and Retail Establishments

273 SWANSTON ST. FINK'S BUILDINGS, FLINDERS ST. & 133 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

Nursery: Raglan St., Preston South. Bulk Store: Whiteman St., South Melbourne. Seed Cleaning Factory: Tait's Place, South Melbourne.
Phones—10150, 10151. Cables—"Cornflower," Melbourne.

TERMS OF BUSINESS:

ORDERING, ADDRESS, ETC.—When giving orders, send name and address in full, with directions as to route, and to whose care goods must be consigned. Please use Order Form in this Catalogue.

I CAN SELECT FOR YOU.—When the choice of varieties is left to me, I select the most desirable colours and varieties, all correctly labelled.

PLANT ORDERS.—All orders received are subject to the possibility of some plants not being in stock at the time. All varieties cannot be had at all times of the year. If I have not the varieties in stock, careful substitution will be made. When customers do not desire this, they should add a few extra names for the purpose of enabling me to complete the number of plants ordered.

PACKING.—I shall at all times see that goods are well and securely packed, but after despatching such goods, my responsibility for any loss, damage or miscarriage ceases.

POSTAL CONVENIENCES.—The Parcels Post System is simple and economical for the despatch of Seeds, Plants, Roots, etc., and I receive very flattering testimonials as to arrival of Seeds and Plants in good condition.

CARRIAGE OF GOODS.—Retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds (except heavy goods, such as Peas and Beans, either in pac-

kets or in bulk) are sent post free to any part of the Commonwealth. The railage or freight on a rail or steam journey for Potatoes, Plants, Fruit Trees, or Implements (either alone or as part of general order) is charged to my client.

LOST ORDERS.—Letters are sometimes lost in the Post. If you do not get a reply to your order within a reasonable time, please send a duplicate order, stating when and in what form order was sent, and sign the same name and address as in the first order, so that it may have immediate attention.

HOW TO REMIT.—By crossed cheque (on any bank), postal or post office order, payable at Melbourne. Small amounts may be remitted in stamps. No receipt sent for sums of 2/6 and under unless stamp is enclosed to cover postage.

Do not send coin in a letter.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.—I give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality and productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants sent out, and I will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms, they are at once to be returned to me.

JAMES RAILTON.

Popular Collections of Vegetable Seeds

To all who want Selected Collections of Choice Vegetable Seeds, I can recommend the following assortments. All of the seeds contained in them are the regular-sized packages and first-class in every respect. They give to customers a good assortment, best adapted to produce a continued succession of the most useful kinds throughout the year.

Several thousands of these Collections are sold annually, and to the same people, which shows that they are perfectly satisfactory.

Cottage Garden Collection (Post Free) 2/6

Trial Garden, embracing 16 Standard Favourites.

This Collection embraces sixteen Standard Favourites of the leading family garden vegetables, put up in packets for those who have only a small plot for a vegetable garden. One packet each of the following for 2/6.

	s.	d.		
Beet, Silver	3		Parsley, Curled	3
Beet, Long Blood Red	3		Radish, Mixed Turnip	3
Cabbage, St. John's Day	3		Spinach, Prickly	3
Carrot, Early Short Horn	3		Tomato, Large Red	3
Cucumber, Long Green	3		Pumpkin, Turk's Cap	3
Prickly	3		Vegetable Marrow, Long	3
Lettuce, Neap.	3		White Bush	3
Melon, Water, Dixie	3		Turnip, White Stone	3
Onion, Brown Spanish	3			
Parsnip, Hollow Crown	3		If obtained separately, would cost	£0 4 0

Home Garden Collection (Post Free) 5/-

2 Varieties for small family Garden, 5/-.

	s.	d.		
1 pkt. Beet, Long Blood Red	3		1 pkt. Turnip, Early White	3
1 pkt. French Beans	6		Stone	3
1 pkt. Broad Beans	3		1 pkt. Spinach, Prickly	3
1 pkt. Cabbage, Surehead	6		1 pkt. Tomato, Large Red	6
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Autumn Giant	6		1 pkt. Vegetable Marrow	3
1 pkt. Carrot, Scarlet Nantes	3		1 pkt. Rhubarb, Myatt's Linnaeus	3
1 pkt. Celery, White Plume	6		1 pkt. Peas, American Wonder	3
1 pkt. Cucumber, Long			1 pkt. Pumpkins, Turk's Cap	3
				£0 7 6

Suburban Garden Collection, (Post Free) 20/-

	Pkts.		
Beans, French or Kidney	3	Cucumber (sorts)	2
Beans, Broad Windsor	1	Herbs (sorts)	3
Beet, Blood Red	1	Lettuce (sorts)	2
Cabbage, Early and Late	3	Leek	1
Carrots (sorts)	3	Melons, Water and Rock	3
Cauliflower, Early and Late	2	Mustard	1
Celery, White	2	Onions (sorts)	3
Corn or Table Maize	1	Parsley, Triple Curled	1
Cress, Curled	1	Peas, Early and Late	3
		Pumpkins (sorts)	2
		Parsnip, Hollow Crown	2
		Radish, Long and Turnip	2
		Spinach	2
		Squash	1
		Turnip (sorts)	3
		Tomato, Red and Yellow	2
		Vegetable Marrow, Long Cream	1
		Choice Flower Seeds	18

Vegetable Seeds.

ASPARAGUS

Culture.—The seeds of this very wholesome vegetable should be sown from August to October, in good, rich soil, in rows, from one and a half to two feet apart, and about an inch in depth, and covered with very fine soil.

Common or Colossal.—The earliest, largest and best Asparagus now in cultivation. Seed, 6d. pkt.

Asparagus Roots.—One year old, 7/6 per 100; two years old, 10/- per 100.

BEET

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—A strong, loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from ordinary good soil. Seed may be sown at any time of the year in this part of the world, but the most favourable period in mild districts is in the autumn, about March or April, as, when sown then, the plants will be able to make a strong growth before the advent of the hot season. In localities where frosts are severe, sowings must be left till spring. The seed should be sown in drills, 18 inches apart, covering it to the depth of an inch; and if the ground is dry, it will be an advantage to water the drills before sowing the seed. Thin out to about six to eight inches apart.

Covent Garden Red.—Blood-red, one of the finest table varieties in cultivation.

Eclipse.—The roots grow perfectly smooth, of round shape; intense blood-red skin and flesh; fine-grained and sweet.

Crimson Globe.—Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep crimson; tender and sweet.

Dell's Black Leaf.—A fine variety, with very dark red leaves. The roots are long and smooth. The flesh is a deep blood-red.

Silver Beet Plants 50 for 2/-

Red Beet Plants 50 for 2/-

Postage Paid.

"Queen Mary."—A beet of most excellent quality—I know of none better. A perfect mouse-tail root, absolutely cylindrical; good dark flesh of splendid quality. It is a wonderful cropper; a favourite amongst market growers. 1/- per packet.

SILVER BEET (or "SPINACH BEET")

"Lucullus."—The plants grow to a height of two to two and a half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being one and a half inches broad, heavily ribbed, and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. The extra large leaves, of thick texture, are heavily crumpled or "savoyed," and of fine flavour. (6d. packet, posted.)

SPRAY VEGETABLE CROPS.

In order to obtain satisfactory results from vegetable crops, it is absolutely necessary to regularly and systematically spray them. Not only are insect pests more or less always present, but fungus diseases make headway unless checked in time, with the result that a large proportion of the fruits of your labour is wasted.

BROCCOLI

Cultivation.—Broccoli should be sown at intervals between December and August. The seed should be sown in rich soil, in beds of such a width that every part can be reached with the hand easily. Cover the seed to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and keep the soil moderately moist. In sowing during the summer months, it is advisable to make the seed beds a little lower than the surrounding ground, so that whatever water is used will sink in. The young plants, when fit to handle, may be planted out where they are to remain. 6d. packet.

Mammoth.—A large late variety, taking about eight months to mature from time of sowing the seed, and coming into use when the late Cauliflowers are over.

Adams' Early White.—A fine white variety.

BEANS, FRENCH

Cultivation.—For the earliest crop, sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden. Later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until February. Sow the seeds in drills, two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The climbing varieties should be sown in drills, four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise, sticks, five to six feet in length, should be placed in the rows, one to each plant.

DWARF VARIETIES. (6d. packet.)

Canadian Wonder.—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners.

Perfect Bush.—Sow from September on to March. It is unequalled for earliness, yield and quality, also flavour; comes in early. If picked regularly, will continue to produce beans until cut down by frost. Perfect Bush is a rival to the popular Canadian Wonder. Price, 6d. packet.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf).—A very prolific variety, perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended.

CLIMBING VARIETIES. (6d. packet.)

Epicure.—This variety stands the hot climate better than any other variety in cultivation. The pods are produced in clusters, are thick, fleshy and stringless, and are tender and of good flavour. A very heavy cropper, and, if regularly gathered, they will bear all through the summer.

Scarlet Runner.—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods.

General McCay.—The Giant Runner of the Bean family, bearing enormous pods frequently over a foot long and very broad and fleshy. The Beans are exceptionally tender and almost stringless. Splendid heat resister, the strong foliage protecting the pods from the sun. Very prolific yielder.

BROAD BEANS

(6d. packet.)

Cultivation.—A strong loamy soil is most favourable for this crop, and if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in double rows 3 feet apart, leaving about 9 inches between each bean; to some of the stronger

varieties a still greater space should be allowed. When the beans are in full bloom, pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set their pods. Sow from March to August.

Taylor's Broad Windsor.—Suitable for main crop, containing two or three beans of excellent flavour.

Carter's Leviathan Long Pod is exceedingly prolific, bearing very long pods, each containing from 8 to 10 well-flavoured beans, suitable for either early, late, or main crops, being hardy, and will adapt itself to any season; grows 3 to 4 feet high, and should be planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

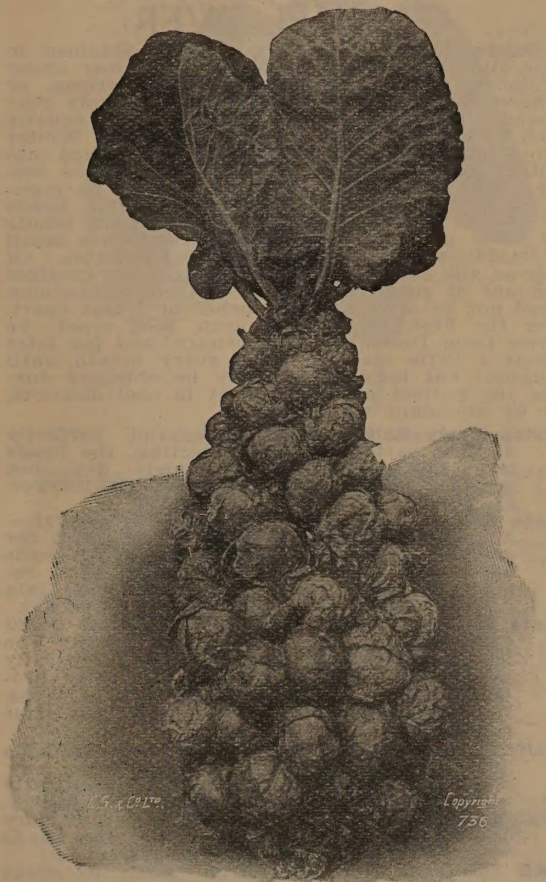
(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—The directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of Sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible. Seed should be sown from November to January.

President Carnot.—This variety produces very large Sprouts, of good quality. The stems are of good height, covered with Sprouts, forming symmetrical pyramids.

Scrymger's Extra Dwarf.—Produces an abundance of excellent, medium-sized Sprouts.

Brussel Sprouts Plants, 1/- per 100.



BORECOLE OR KALE

(6d. packet, 1/- oz.)

Cultivation.—Deeply worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle, transplant into rows;

and let the plants stand 18 inches from each other, and the rows at least 3 feet apart. Sow seed from December to end of February.

Carter's Improved Garnishing.—This will produce more than 20 varieties, some of which are quite equal in colour to the new Coleus; the colours vary from rich crimson to white, laced and fringed.

Dwarf Green Curled.—A useful, hardy variety.

Dwarf Green Curled Kale Plants.—1/- per 100.

Cabbage Plants	2/- 100
Caulliflower Plants	2/6 100
Lettuce Plants	2/- 100
Postage Paid.	

CRESS

Cultivation.—Sow the curled variety very thickly in a rich border, where there is abundant moisture, selecting a shady corner; if this is not to be had, cover over with boughs, so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Water-cress can be easily raised from seed sown on the bank of a creek or water-hole, where there is plenty of moisture; if among weeds, so much the better; the salad will be fit to gather in about two months. Sow Garden Varieties every two or three months throughout the year.

Water Cress.—This can be grown easily by sowing on the side of a running stream, or by marking off a small bed near a water tap and making it looser than the surrounding surface, and running a little water through the bed occasionally. 6d. per packet.

Extra Fine Curled.—Best for general purposes. 3d. per packet.

CAPSICUM OR PEPPER

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Sow in a small bed on a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant in rich soil, in rows about 2 feet apart, and at least 18 inches in the rows. The Sweet Spanish will require 6 inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for sauces, the large ones for stews and pickles. Best months for sowing are September and October.

Elephant's Trunk.—Very fleshy scarlet fruits, 10 to 12 inches long and 3 to 4 inches broad; of very mild flavour.

Large Bell, Sweet Spanish, or Bull Nose.—An early variety.

CABBAGE

This very wholesome and nutritious vegetable can be cultivated during the whole year with comparatively little trouble. To have successful crops, it is advisable to sow monthly. The best time, however, may be stated as from February to the end of April with Winter kinds, and again from June to the end of January for Summer sorts. Strong loam produces finest quality, but all soils, from stiff to sand, will answer fairly for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. The ground, in fact, cannot be too rich, and the quicker Cabbage is grown the better is its quality.

CLASS 1.—EARLY VARIETIES.

Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 per oz.

Sow the seed during February, March and April, and transplant the young plants as soon as ready.

Early York.—A well-known, medium-sized, early variety.

Eastham.—A splendid variety, either for the Home or Market Garden.

Enfield Market.—One of the best of the Winter Cabbages.

James Raiton's Lightning.—The earliest Cabbage in the World. Pronounced by all who have grown it to be the greatest addition to the Cabbage family. Produces fair-sized, marketable heads 70 days from sowing of the seed. 1/- per packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CLASS 2.—SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 per oz.

Sow seed during May and June, so as to have the plants ready for putting out during August and September.

Early Parisian.—A splendid Cabbage, with flat, solid heads, of uniform size. Of fine texture and delicate flavour.

CABBAGE, Irish Winter, 1/- packet.

This Cabbage is grown most extensively by leading market gardeners of the State. Seed should be sown from April to July for best results. It is a sure header, splendid for private vegetable gardens.

CLASS 3.—MAIN CROP SORTS.

This class comprises the varieties which are planted for cutting through the late Summer, Autumn, and early Winter.

Seed of these varieties may be sown from July to November, and the plants transplanted from September to January, the times being regulated as the crop is required for cutting.

Early "Allhead."—Unequalled either for private use or for market purposes. Splendid drought resister, and the best Summer Cabbage ever introduced. Yields heavy, solid, fine-grained heads. Undoubtedly the best of all the main crop varieties, both for the Home and the Market Garden. Price, 6d. packet; 2/- per oz.



Cabbage—Lightning. 1/- packet.

Copenhagen Market.—A large round-headed main crop Cabbage, which stands well through the Summer. Produces large, solid heads of good texture and excellent flavour. Price, 6d. packet; 2/- per oz.

Surehead.—A sure-heading Summer Cabbage, producing uniform, hard, firm heads of fine texture and good size. Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 oz.

St. John's Day (Large, Late).—A valuable Summer variety, producing large, solid heads. Very popular with market gardeners. Price, 6d. packet; 1/6 oz.

Succession.—A splendid Summer Cabbage, and a first-class keeper. Yields large, close heads of excellent quality and flavour. A most popular and useful variety. Price, 6d. packet; 2/- per oz.

CLASS 4.—LATE VARIETIES.

Sow the seed during October and November and transplant the seedlings out during the latter half of January and February.

Drumhead.—A large, flat variety. Grows to an immense size. Price, 6d. packet; 1/- per oz.

Red Dutch.—A useful Red Cabbage. Suitable for pickling. Price, 6d. packet; 1/- per oz.
Giant of Auvergne.—A most suitable Cabbage for Autumn and early Winter use. Comes in after the main sorts are finished. Price, 6d. packet; 1/- per oz.

CABBAGE, SAVOY OR WINTER.

Price, 6d. per packet; 1/6 per oz.

Drumhead.—The largest of all the Savoy. A very hardy variety, producing fine, large, well-curved, solid heads. Highly recommended.

Dwarf Green Curled.—An early maturing, compact variety, and one which hearts well. Very solid heads, with beautifully crinkled leaves.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE.

A delicious vegetable, more tender than ordinary Cabbage.

Pe-Tsai.—A well-known variety, with large leaves of a light green colour, and thick, pure white, tender stalk. 6d. packet.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

The plants will not stand frost. Raise and treat like Tomatoes. When the fruit turns yellow, it is splendid for dessert or preserves. Seed, 6d. per packet; Plants, 1/6 doz., 10/- per 100. Ready in October.

CAULIFLOWER

Cultivation.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course, the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 feet apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Extra Early Eclipse.—This new and perfectly distinct variety is self-protecting, the heads large and pure white. It stands dry, hot weather better than any other Cauliflower. 3/- per oz.; 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Late Eclipse (the Perfection in Cauliflowers).—A splendid variety for all purposes, both for private and market gardens, producing heads of a very large size; very solid; of a remarkably pure white. It is the best late variety yet grown. 6d. and 1/- per packet.

Late Metropole.—The latest of the Italian Giant Cauliflowers; very vigorous and hardy. The heads of Late Metropole are large, beautifully white, solid and tender, and perfectly protected by the closely folding inner leaves. Usually ready for cutting eight months after sowing.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—An extremely valuable late variety, perfectly distinct from any other sort. Heads magnificent; beautifully white, large, firm and compact. 6d. packet.

Walcheren.—A favourite late variety, very hardy, and produces large, white, firm heads of uniform closeness. 6d. packet.

"All the Year Round."—Large size, excellent quality; can be sown right through the year with good results; solid white heads. 1/- per packet.

CARROT

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, 18 inches apart, and when fit, thin out to 5 or 6 inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; they

will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land; they should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than three to four inches apart.

St. Valery.—An excellent scarlet Carrot; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardener's favourite. Perfect shape and fine quality.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

Long Red Surrey.—Very long; grows to perfection on deep, rich land.

Early Scarlet Horn.—The most popular of all early sorts for market or home. The roots measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches in length. They are a rich deep orange colour, fine grained, and of sweet flavour.



Carrot—Half-Long Nantes.

226 Half-Long Nantes.—A handsome half-long variety, almost perfectly cylindrical, blunted, and with a very small tap-root. The roots measure 6 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The flesh is fine grained and smooth, free from any hard fibre or core. Of superb quality.

Oxheart.—The first edible roots measure $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across when they are pulled to make room for the remaining ones. Fully grown roots of Oxheart measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. They are free from hard core or fibre, and are sweet and tender.

CELERY

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing, say, in December or January, may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes, and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. Open the trenches 18 inches wide and of a like depth.

White Plume.—First-class variety; very tender. The stalks, inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

Cole's Crystal White.—Well-known variety, large and crisp.

Soup Celery.—For flavouring. 6d. per oz.; 5/- per lb.

Celery Plants.—Available January to August. 2/- per 100; per post, 1/- extra. In bundles of 25.

RED CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM

Red Celery is now recognised as the best cure for rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 6d. packet; $1\frac{1}{6}$ per oz.; 5/- per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Postage 5d.

CUCUMBER

(6d. per packet, except where otherwise priced.)

Cultivation.—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September, as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month where they are to remain.

Apple Shaped.—Very fine flavour. Highly recommended. The fruit is round, like an orange; skin brownish shade, mottled with golden yellow.

Early White Spine.—An excellent Cucumber for the home garden, and an abundant yielder. The flesh is crisp, and of fine flavour. A very popular sort.

Long Prickly.—The standard variety. Very hardy and prolific, bearing dark green fruits about 12 inches in length. The flesh is firm and crisp.

French Short Prickly.—I consider this a most valuable variety, being useful and desirable for all purposes alike. As a pickle sort, it will be found unequalled, and for early forcing and slicing there is no better. It is exceedingly productive, of medium size.

Gherkin.—Small Cucumbers, extensively used for pickling.

Improved Long Green.—Very hardy, and probably the most prolific variety; long Cucumbers of excellent quality.

Sweet Corn or Table Maize

A delicious vegetable. The cobs should be cooked when they are quite soft and tender like green peas.

Cultivation.—Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. The cobs should be taken as soon as the silk dies.

Country Gentleman.—A new variety, of recent introduction; is the finest of all sweet corns. 6d. per packet.

Mammoth Sugar.—The largest late variety; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured. 6d. packet.

Golden Bantam.—A yellow-seeded variety; very early; dwarf, hardy and prolific.

EGG PLANT

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Black Beauty.—Fruit large, brilliant shiny black rind; very early.

Improved New York Purple.

Long White China.

ENDIVE

(1/- per oz.; 6d. per packet.)

This Salad Plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

BATAVIAN AND GREEN CURLED.

Culture.—Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart and one foot from plant to plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the heart, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

HERBS

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL.

(Each 6d. per packet; 5/- per doz. packets.)

Cultivation.—Sow in a box or frame; or, where practicable, sow in a seed-bed under the shadow of boughs.

Lavender (*Lavandula vera*).—The plant that furnishes the well-known lavender water.

Marjoram Sweet (*Marjorana hortensis*).—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

Savory, Summer or Annual (*Satureja hortensis*).—Principally used in soups.

Savory, Winter or Perennial (*Satureja montana*).—Principally used in soups.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*).—Highly esteemed for flavouring.

SAGE, THYME, MARJORAM, LAVENDER PLANTS.

Available all the year round.
6d. each.

KOHL RABI

TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips. Land in good heart will require no additional dressing. When the bulbs are about three inches in diameter, they are fit for use. At this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour. As a field crop, also, Kohl Rabi ranks high, giving a good weight per acre of fodder, quite equal to any green crop in milk-producing properties. The best months to sow seed are from January to March.

Large Green.—Grown as a substitute for turnip; very hardy.

Large Purple.—Similar to the Green, except in colour.

LETTUCE

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The finest of all salad plants, and the cultivation is very simple. The seed may either be sown in drills, where the plants are to remain, or in beds, and transplanted into rows. If sown in drills, they will require to be thinned out to a distance from nine to twelve inches apart. The seed may be sown from August to October for main crops, and throughout the year for a succession. The Cos Lettuce is best adapted for winter culture, and does not do so well during the summer months.

AUSTRALIAN SUMMER.

An outstanding variety on account of its quality. Specially adapted for both market and home growing.

1/- pkt.

Buttercup.—Among the newer lettuces, foremost places are held by those which, in addition to tenderness and delicacy of flavour, are remarkable for beauty of foliage. It forms very solid heads.

Drumhead or Malta.—Smooth leaf; large, solid white heads.

Neapolitan.—Leaves beautifully curled and tender. One of the best.

New Iceberg.—Producing solid heads, eight inches in diameter; very crisp and sweet; a valuable variety for a main crop.

Webb's Wonderful.—A compact-growing cabbage variety, with large, close heads. A sure header.

Advance.—The finest lettuce ever raised. This is a remarkable variety, from the fact that it never runs to seed; even in the hottest, driest season the heads remain firm and crisp. 1/- per packet, posted.

COS LETTUCE.

(6d. per packet, post free.)

Carter's Giant White.—A superb variety; of strong and compact habit of growth; standing a long time.

Brittle-Ice.—A very fine variety of quick growth, with bright green leaves. The heart is extremely tender, juicy, and nearly white. Excellent for local markets and home use. Brittle-Ice retains its crispness and mild flavour to a greater degree during warm weather than any other Crisp-Head variety.

COLLECTION OF ABOVE LETTUCE,

3 pkts., Mailed, 1/-.

LEEK

(6d. per packet, post paid.)

Culture.—No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows 18 inches apart, and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich, and a large leek is desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

London Flag.—A long variety, with broad stem, often reaching ten inches in length by two in diameter; early and very productive.

Lyon.—Matures early, and grows to a great size and weight without coarseness. The white part, when blanched, often exceeds 16 inches in length and nine inches in circumference.

WATER MELONS

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The culture of Water Melons differs from that of the Musk Melons mainly in that the hills should be wider apart—from eight to ten feet, according to the variety grown. Plant the seeds thickly, and thin the plants to four of the strongest in each hill. To get Water Melons early, the seed should be sown in heat early in August, and transplanted when the weather is mild and warm. Seed should not be sown in the open before the middle of September or the beginning of October.

Black Spanish.—Fruit of large size; sweet and delicious.

Cuban Queen.—Oval shape; quality unsurpassed.

Dixie.—It is of very fine appearance; dark, and beautifully striped.

Ice Cream (true).—Fruit of medium size; flesh scarlet and delicious.

Kleckley Sweet.—The fruits grow uniformly to large size.

Kolb Gem.—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid.

Rattlesnake.—Fruit large; flesh red, of fine quality; seeds white.

The Boss.—Skin very dark green; flesh deep scarlet.



Onion—Brown Spanish.

**ONION
PLANTS.**
Brown Spanish,
1/6 100.
New Queen,
1/6 100.
Available from
February until
September.
Postage Paid.
Odorless Onion,
Plants available
March to
August.
25 Posted, 1/6.

ROCK OR MUSK MELON

(6d. per packet.)

Milwaukee Market.—Fruits of medium size, nearly round, lightly ribbed and fairly netted, skin light green, flesh thick, salmon coloured and very sweet.

Banana.—This is a rather unusual melon in shape as well as in flavour. The fruits are of a typical **banana shape** and have a spicy banana-like flavour. They grow from 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of good flavour.

Honey Dew.—Honey Dew requires a longer and warmer season than other melons. The fruits, with smooth, almost white rind, measure about 6 inches, in diameter by 7 to 8 inches long. The **green flesh** is thick and has a peculiar sweet flavour, somewhat like that of honey.

Emerald Gem.—Most deliciously flavoured; early and prolific, with a smooth-ribbed skin of rich emerald green colour; the flesh is of a salmon colour, exceedingly sweet and delicious.

Extra Early Hackensack.—The melons weigh from 4 to 10 lbs. each, are of nutmeg shape, and have light green flesh of a delicious flavour.

Nutmeg.—Fine netted, greenish-yellow; rich and sugary.

Skillman's Netted.—Flesh deep green, sweetly perfumed.

PRESERVING MELONS

(6d. per packet.)

Citron (preserving).—Excellent for preserves; almost round in shape; skin light green, mottled and striped with white.

Colorado Preserving.—This variety is what is commonly called "Pie Melon." Large oval shape; skin dark green; very clear and solid flesh; excellent for preserves. The seeds of this variety are green.

MUSHROOMS

Culture.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the autumn and winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed, four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a hammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at sixty or seventy degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted, an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil, such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore, something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains, if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be completely pulled out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

English Mushroom Spawn.—In bricks of 1 lb. weight. 2/-; per post, 2/9.

French Mushroom Spawn.—6d. per tablet; per post, 1/-.

MUSTARD

Culture.—1 oz. will sow a drill 50 feet long. Mustard is used as a salad, generally with Cress or Lettuce, and the seed for pickles. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be had the entire season by sowing seed at intervals in rows, thick; cut when two inches high.

Finest White.—The best variety for salads; is ready for cutting much earlier than any other sort. 6d. per oz.

COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEED.

On page 1 will be found Collection of Splendid Value and Highly Recommended.

ONION

(6d. packet.)

Cultivation.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected. It requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose, the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seeds of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown, in August, rather thickly, in drills, and left unthinned. For salad, the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered, should the weather be dry.

Ailsa Craig.—A very attractive-looking Onion, with pale brown skin, flavour is mild, and form globular. Splendid keeper, and good exhibition variety.

Brown Spanish.—A bright, brown-skinned sort, of round shape; an excellent keeper, and a popular market kind.

Brown Globe, or James' Keeping.—A capital keeper, and grows to a good size; an excellent sort.

Early Globe.—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape. One of the earliest varieties ever introduced. It is fully ten days earlier than the Early Red, and has several superior qualities. 6d. per packet.

Giant Rocca.—A fine globe-shaped variety, of mild and delicate flavour; immense size, sometimes weighing 3 lb., with light brown skin.

Mammoth Silver King.—Skin a beautiful silver white; mild and pleasant flavour. 1/6 per oz.

ONION.

COLLECTION OF THREE VARIETIES FROM ABOVE SORTS.

Mailed free, for 1/-.

"Up-to-Date."—Large globe-shaped, specially selected from special bulbs. Twenty-four tons have been grown per acre, and four hundred and three pounds from 1 oz. of seed. A magnificent strain. 1/- per packet.

ONION, "ODORLESS."

The flavour of this Onion is delicious and extraordinarily mild; so much so that it can be eaten raw, like an apple. Boiled for the table, the flavour is unsurpassed, and there is no hesitation in recommending this as the best Onion that can be grown in the home garden, where a keeping variety is not required. The bulbs will keep about three weeks under good conditions, and for this reason rather than to grow more than can be used, it is advisable to make successional plantings within a limited period. The seed offering is the genuine Odorless variety, specially grown to contract under personal supervision. 6d. packet.

SEED POTATOES



SEED POTATOES.

True "Ashleaf Kidney." Only a limited quantity of true seed available. Price, 6d. per lb.; 7 lb. for 3/-. Available May to September. — Order early.

(7 lb., 1/6; 14 lb., 2/6.)

Price per cwt. or ton on application.

Cultivation.—The soil should be in good condition, and, if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July, in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August; and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties

may be again planted for an autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart, larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though in general whole tubers, say, 4 ozs. in weight, are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. Eight cwt. required to plant an acre.

PARSNIP

(6d. per packet.)



Cultivation.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required.

Improved Hollow Crown.

—I offer a greatly improved and wonderfully

fine strain of the true Hollow Crown Parsnip. The roots do not grow as long as the old Hollow Crown variety, are of larger diameter, and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; flesh fine grained and of excellent quality.

Student.—Smooth white roots, which are very long; most excellent for table use, being tender, nutritious, and well flavoured.

"Magnum Bonum."—The finest selection of Hollow Crown type; grows to a large size, and splendid quality. Clear skin, hollow crowned, and little core. 1/- per packet.

"HOW TO PREPARE A LAWN."

Pamphlet will be forwarded, post free, to anyone applying.

PARSLEY

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills, fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August, in a low, shady border, for summer and autumn supply, and again in March or April for winter use.

Beauty of the Parterre.—A most exquisite and beautifully curled Parsley of compact and dwarf habit; very decorative.

Triple Curled.—This is the most popular variety. The leaves are a bright green colour, finely crimped and curled.

PUMPKIN

(6d. per packet.)

Cultivation.—Plant in hills, three feet apart each way, in good, strong, rich soil. It will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of maize are sown with them, as recommended for Water Melons. We notice the Iron Bark and Turk's Cap are good dry table vars. and free bearers. Sow during Sept., Oct., Nov., for good results.

Connecticut Field.—A very popular variety for field culture.

Iron Bark.—A well-known variety, of medium size and excellent flavour.

Mammoth.—This variety is very distinct, and remarkable for its enormous size of the fruit, which sometimes weigh 112 lb.

Mammoth Tours.—A French variety; grows to an enormous size; 100 to 150 lb. each; one of the best for feeding stock.

Turk's Cap.—Flesh orange-yellow; thick, fine grained and well flavoured; an excellent variety for table use.

Trombone (Jonathan).—A crook-neck variety, very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear, and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses.

Sugar.—It is a sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of saleable size.

Triamble.—A splendid variety for the table; excellent keeper; heavy cropper.

PEAS

(6d. per packet, unless otherwise mentioned.)

Cultivation.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for winter-sown crops, but for summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a-half to three feet apart; for taller sorts, four to six feet; and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued until January. The autumn sowing should consist of the earliest varieties. Early kinds may be sown again in June; second earliest and main crops in July and August; main crops again in September, October, November and December; afterwards, early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

EDIBLE-PODDED OR SUGAR PEAS

(6d. per packet.)

These can be cooked in the young state, in the same manner as Kidney Beans.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar Pea (grey-seeded).—The pods, which are edible, can be used in a green state, like French Beans.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

(1/6 per lb.; 6d. per packet.)

American Wonder.—A very early dwarf, wrinkled Pea; exceedingly productive. The pods and peas are deep green in colour, and the latter of a most delicious flavour. Height, one foot.

Day's Early Sunrise.—A large, white, wrinkled Marrow, bearing in pairs large well-filled pods. Height, two and a-half feet.

McLean's Little Gem.—A very dwarf kind, 12 to 16 inches high; vigorous growing, and usually very branching. The pods are rather small.

James Ralton's First Earliest.—For a first early it has no superior, and the past year's experience with the First Earliest more

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

than ever convinced me that it surely is The Earliest Pea in the World, and no variety can be more profitable for the market gardener.

William Hurst (height, one foot).—A first-class early Marrow-fat variety.

SECOND EARLY PEAS

(1/6 per lb.; 6d. per packet.)

Greatcrop.—Is a blue wrinkled Marrow Pea, of exquisite flavour; the pods are large, very much curved, and are well filled with large peas, closely packed in the pod. Height, two to three feet.

The **"Daisy."**—The "Daisy" Pea is a dwarf wrinkled Marrow, coming in after the first early varieties. The haulm in an average season grows to a length of 12 to 15 inches, and is practically covered with handsome pods five inches in length.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

(1/- per lb.; 6d. per packet.)

Stratagem.—By many this variety is considered the best of the numerous English Peas introduced of late years. It is a dwarf, wrinkled blue Marrow; a very heavy cropper. Height, 2½ feet.

Senator Improved.—A prolific variety, growing 2½ feet in height, and bearing a fine crop of large pods. The pods measure 4 inches in length and are uniform in shape. They are filled with eight large peas.

Yorkshire Hero.—The well-known and popular market variety—the hardest and best main crop for general use in warm districts or for summer planting; it will give heavy crops in seasons when all others fail; the pods are small, but the vines crop well and the peas are of an excellent flavour. 2 to 3 ft.

PEAS—"GREEN FEAST."

This remarkable Pea is noted for its extraordinary cropping qualities.

A second early dwarf variety of robust growth and fine flavour. Height, 18 inches. 6d. per packet; 1/6 lb.

Postage is Extra on Beans, Peas, and Sweet Corn. Add 3d. per packet, 5d. per ½ lb., 9d. per lb. in Victoria; 1/2 per lb. Interstate and New Zealand.

RADISH

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The seed may be sown throughout the year. For a succession, sow every fortnight, in drills, eight to twelve inches apart. They must be grown quickly, and plenty of water is necessary to promote quick growth. If they are left too long in the ground they become soft and pithy, together with a very unpleasant flavour. As the seed germinates quickly, the young plants will require careful thinning as soon as they develop the second leaf; if this is not done, they are drawn quickly up, and produce more leaves and smaller roots.

French Breakfast.—Good for all seasons; should be eaten when very young; a beautiful olive-shaped variety, and very mild flavour.

Long Scarlet.—Bright scarlet; grows to six inches long.

Red Turnip, White Turnip, Mixed Turnip.—Well-known varieties.

White Chinese.—Winter variety; the flesh is firm, solid, and pure white; skin creamy-white, and is very attractive in appearance.

Iceberg.—Without doubt, the finest Radish cultivated; semi-long, snow-white, quite smooth, crisp, tender and very mild flavour.

HORSE RADISH

Very much esteemed for flavouring salads and pickles. The roots may be cut into small pieces, every bit of which will grow. Roots, 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

RHUBARB

Culture.—A deep, rich soil is necessary for the successful cultivation of Rhubarb. Sow the seed in drills, either in August or September, 18 inches apart. When the young plants are two or three inches high, thin them out to a distance of 18 inches between each plant. The roots produced from the seed sown will be ready to transplant to their permanent beds the following July or August. The beds, prior to the final removal of the roots, should have been deeply trenched and well manured. Two or three feet apart each way is the proper distance between the plants.

Myatt's Linnaeus, Mitchell's Albert, Myatt's Victoria, Giant.—The four best varieties for general use. Each 9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Topp's Winter.—A splendid variety, being in the greatest perfection during the winter months. Stalks long; colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. 6d. per packet; 1/6 per oz.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Ready from May to September.

Early Albert.—Divisions from imported stock. A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; a first-rate sort for general use. 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen.

Topp's Winter.—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the winter months, namely, between the months of May and September, when every other variety is at rest. It is very hardy and prolific; stalks long; the colour intensely scarlet; excellent flavour. 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen.

NEW SCOTCH RUBY

Winter Rhubarb.

Strong Roots, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.
Delicious Flavour.

Greatest cropper cultivated. Gives double the crop of any other Rhubarb.

A wonderful winter variety; far superior to Topp's Winter. It produces stouter stalks than other kinds; the colour is of a bright scarlet; flavour excellent. It is the largest variety of Rhubarb grown, and will give twice the crop of any other kind. Strong crowns ready from May to September.

SEA KALE

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow the seed at the same time and in the same way as for Asparagus. In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured; and, as a dressing for autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable. Seaweed forked in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand three feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots or wooden boxes. This will cause them to blanch, as it is only in this state they are used. 6d. per packet.

Sea Kale Roots, 9d. each, 7/6 dozen.

Ready May to August.

SPINACH

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Spinach requires a richer soil than almost any other vegetable to bring it to perfection. The finest crop of Spinach may be expected from ground that has unlimited quantities of manure dug in. The two best sorts are the Prickly or Flanders for winter, and the Round-Seeded for summer sowing. Sow the seed thinly in drills, eighteen inches apart. The plants ought to be thinned out to eight or nine inches distant from each other in the rows. Prickly Spinach may be sown from March to November, and the Round variety from November to March.

WINTER SPINACH.

Prickly, or Winter.—This is the most popular variety for winter culture.

Round, or Summer.—Best for summer sowing.

New Zealand.—Rapid grower. May be transplanted.



SQUASH

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—One ounce will plant 50 hills. Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, and requires similar treatment, except the Bush varieties, which do not require so much room.

Boston Marrow.—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained.

Early White Bush (Custard).—An early, flat, scalloped-shaped sort.

Hubbard.—This is the most popular of all table varieties. It is solid, rich, dry and sweet; good winter or keeping sort.

Marblehead.—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavour is remarkable.

TOMATO

(6d. per packet, except where priced separately.)

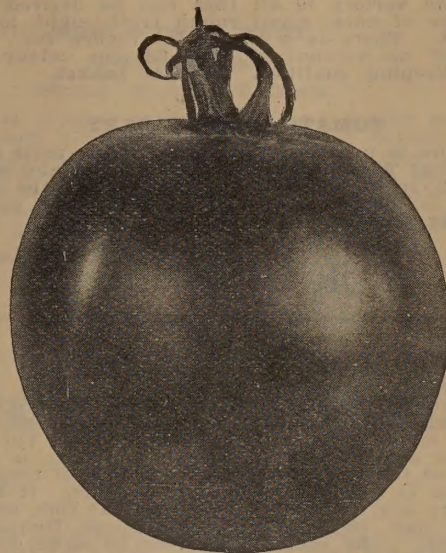
Cultivation.—To have these early in the season, it is necessary to raise them in a slight hot-bed in June. They may also be sown on chance in the open ground, but this is not usually considered safe until August, when those raised in hot-beds may be planted out. The best place for Tomatoes is against a fence, or where they can obtain substantial support; for, if left to trail upon the ground, the greater part of

the fruit, especially the early ones, will be damaged. Abundance of room and some good deep soil are almost all that is needed to grow this prolific vegetable to perfection. The shoots should be occasionally thinned to admit air and light to blossoms and fruits. The plants should be set out singly, in which manner they do far better than when planted together. During the progress of growth, the soil must be kept moist. Drought will injure and disfigure the foliage. After a time they commence to flower and fruit. The shoots then require to be stopped, the stronger ones perhaps cutting back considerably.

Earliana.—This exceedingly early Tomato is a large fruit, of bright red, and very solid.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—Large, extra early; heavy cropper; very robust and compact grower; uniform size; fruit bright scarlet; fine flavour.

Early Dwarf Red.—Matures about the same time as the preceding variety; smooth skin, full fleshed; excellent for forcing.



Tomato—"Chalk's Early Jewel."

TOMATO PLANTS.

I do an extensive trade in Tomato Plants. They are packed safely to carry through the post. Price, 1/- per dozen, posted.

Order during September, October and November. Last season several thousand plants were mailed all over the Commonwealth successfully.

New Tomato—"VELOCITY."

Greatest Money-Producer Ever Introduced.

The earliest Tomato cultivated. Planted during August, it will be in full bearing during December. It is the most prolific cropper. There is a fortune in it. I have seen nothing approaching it for abundance of good, marketable fruit of the dwarf habit. In solidity, meatiness and desirable qualities, none surpass it. The shape of the fruit is perfect, with a good skin, which is free from cracks about the stem end. Its fruit is fully one-third larger than the ordinary Tomato. It continues bearing desirable-sized fruits, which are produced in clusters, until frosts. In the trial grounds Velocity has yielded four times the crop of any other sort. 6d. per packet.

Large Red.—Too well known to need description.

Mikado.—Fruit purplish-red, of large size; produced in clusters.

Ponderosa.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size; solid and fine-flavoured fruits; smooth; a great bearer.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

President Garfield.—An excellent variety, of extraordinary size.

Trophy.—An old favourite; a fine, hardy sort; fruit smooth, solid.

"Kondine Red."—Its thin-skinned, slightly-ribbed fruits are of a brilliant scarlet colour, and attain a thickness of about 2½ inches, with a diameter of 4 to 4½ inches, while the flesh is juicy and of a fine flavour.

TOMATO—"BURBANK."

(1/- per packet.)

A very early variety; colour, brilliant scarlet. The flesh is firm, of excellent flavour. Most popular on account of its earliness on the Victorian market.

TOMATO—"SENSATION."

This Tomato was selected by the Victorian Agricultural Department for show purposes (Preserves) at Wembley, England. The flavour of this variety is all that can be desired. It is free of core, small round fruit, eight to the pound. There is a wonderful future for "Sensation" on account of size, flavour, colour and long-keeping qualities. 1/- per packet.

TOMATO—"FILLBASKET."

There is no variety so prolific; the fruit is of excellent flavour, smooth, quite round and solid; grown in bunches; produces very little seed. Skin is fine, and of a glowing scarlet colour. 1/- per packet.

TURNIP {Garden}

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—Sow the seed from the end of August until the middle of May. For the first crop, the White Stone, White Milan, and other early varieties are the best, and for a late crop the different varieties of Swede are preferable. A light, sandy soil is the best adapted for Turnips. If the ground be very heavy and rich, a rank taste is imparted to the root. The best time for sowing is in showery or dull weather. If sown in very dry weather, it is with great risk, as the seed may never come up, unless frequently watered. The seed may either be sown broadcast or in drills, the latter way being the best. The drills should be about eighteen inches apart. When the young plants are an inch or two in height, they should be thinned out to about ten inches from plant to plant.

Early White Milan.—As early as the Early Purple Top Milan, and possesses all of its good qualities.

Golden Ball.—One of the best table Turnips grown; the bulbs are perfectly round in shape, of a deep yellow colour.

Early Purple Top Milan.—The bulbs are quite flat, and are of medium size, with a bright crimson top, flesh white and of excellent quality.

Non-Seeding White.—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding.

White Stone.—Well-known white variety, of good shape and quality.

COLLECTION OF THREE VARIETIES, TURNIP SEED, MAILED FOR 1/-.

"Scarlet Globe."—A wonderful improvement on Red Turnip. Bright scarlet, crisp and sweetest flavour. Undoubtedly the finest Radish cultivated. 1/- per packet.

VEGETABLE MARROW

(6d. per packet.)

Culture.—The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable for the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance 8 feet apart, instead of 6, and little or no stopping further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

Improved Long White.—The best long white variety; the Marrows grow to a very large size, and are of excellent quality.

Long Green.—Green striped skin; flesh firm.

Long White Bush.—Does not require so much room as the running varieties; exceedingly productive. The fruit is a creamy white.

Potato Onions, Tree Onions, Shallots and Garlic Bulbs

can usually be supplied during the autumn and early Winter.

Potato Onions.—1/- per lb. Postage extra.

Tree Onions (Tops).—1/6 per lb. Postage extra.

Shallots.—1/- per lb. Postage extra.

Garlic.—1/- per lb. Postage extra.

These prices vary with the market, which usually advances towards the end of autumn. Special rates for quantities.

Vegetable Seeds—Quantity to Sow per Acre.

The following figures give the approximate quantity of seed required to be sown for each acre of crop under average Australian conditions.

Asparagus	B. 2-lbs.	Kohl Rabi	B. 2-3-lbs.	Rhubarb	B. 4-lbs.
Beet	C. 5-6-lbs.	Leek	B. 4-lbs.	Spinach	C. 8-lbs.
Beans (Dwarf)	A. 2-bus.	Lettuce	B.C. 4-lbs.	Squash	D. 2-3-lbs.
Broccoli	B. ½-lb.	Melon, Water	D. 3-lbs.	Sweet Corn	A. 15-lbs.
Borecole	B. ½-lb.	Melon, Rock	D. 2-3-lbs.	Tomato	B. 1-2-lbs.
Brussels Sprouts . .	B. ½-lb.	Melon, Pie	D. 3-lbs.	Tobacco	B. 1-oz.
Cabbage	B. ½-lb.	Onion	C. 3-lbs.	Turnip	C. 2-3-lbs.
Cauliflower	B. ½-lb.	Parsley	C. 3-4-lbs.	Veg. Marrow	D. 2-3-lbs.
Carrot	C. 3-lbs.	Parsnip	C. 3-4-lbs.	Mangolds	C. 5-6-lbs.
Cape Gooseberry . .	B. 1-oz.	Peas	A. 2-bus.	Sugar Beet	C. 5-6-lbs.
Capsicum	B. 4-ozs.	Pumpkin	D. 3-4-lbs.	Swede Turnip	C. 2-3-lbs.
Celery	B. 4-ozs.	Radish	C. 8-10-lbs.	Lawn Grass (B'cast)	4-bus.
Cucumber	D. 2-3-lbs.				

A.—Sow in rows where to remain.
B.—Raise in seed beds and transplant.

C.—Sow in rows and afterwards thin out.
D.—Sow in hills or "groups" of seeds.

SPECIAL RAILWAY FREIGHT CONCESSION.

Vegetable Plants, Culinary Plants, Roots, etc., not packed in soil, are now carried at half freight rates by passenger trains. Freight must be prepaid, with a minimum freight of 7d.

CULINARY PLANTS, ROOTS, Etc.

I grow these largely at the Preston Nursery, and have always a varied assortment on hand as seasonable. To my customers in the country and at a distance, I would suggest that, when plants are required, a day or two's notice would enable me to despatch them fresh and carefully packed direct from the trial grounds.

Artichokes, Jerusalem (Tubers).—Ready from May till September. 4d. lb.

Asparagus Roots.—Ready from May till September. One-year-old, 7/6 per 100; two-year-old, 10/- per 100.

Cabbage Plants.—Ready at all times, 1/6 per 100; 10/- per 1000.

Canliflower Plants.—Ready from January to August. 2/- per 100; 15/- per 1000.

Celery Plants.—Ready at all times. 2/- per 100; 15/- per 1000.

Cape Gooseberry Plants.—Ready from September to December. 1/- per dozen.

Herbs, including Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Lavender, Savory, Rosemary.—Ready from March until November. 6d. each. Collection six varieties, distinct, 2/6.

Lettuce Plants.—Ready throughout the year. 1/6 per 100.

Onion Sets.—Ready from March to November. 1/- per 100; 7/6 per 1000.

Brussels Sprouts, Savoy, Broccoli, Red Cabbage Plants.—Ready January to April. 2/- 100.

Garlic Bulbs.—Ready throughout year. 1/6 lb.

Potato Onions.—Ready March to June. 1/- lb.

Shallots.—Ready from March till September. 1/- lb.

Tree Onions.—Ready from April till June. 1/6 lb.

Tomato Plants (best kinds).—Ready from August till December. 1/- dozen posted.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Ready from May to September.

Early Albert.—Divisions from imported stock. A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour; a first-class sort for general use. 1/- each; or 10/- per dozen.

Topp's Winter.—This is an extraordinary variety, being in the greatest perfection during the winter months; hardy and prolific, stalks long, the colour intensely scarlet. Excellent flavour. 1/- each; or 10/- per dozen.

NEW SCOTCH RUBY.

Winter Rhubarb.

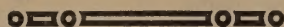
Strong Roots, 1/6 Each.

Greatest cropper cultivated. Gives double the crop of any other Rhubarb. Delicious flavour.

A wonderful winter variety, far superior to Topp's Winter. It produces stouter stalks than other kinds; the colour is of a bright scarlet; flavour excellent. It is the largest variety of Rhubarb grown.

Silver and Red Beet Plants. 2/- 100.

To Make a Handsome Lawn.



THE ground must be well dug, raked, and levelled, and every semblance of a weed removed. Without efficient drainage, it is useless to try and form a successful lawn. Where the land lies over gravel, chalk, or any other material of an open character, through which rain can percolate freely, no artificial drainage is necessary. On the contrary, on heavy, adhesive soils, where these conditions are absent, efficient artificial drainage with the usual pipes must be provided. Seed can be sown at any time during the twelve months, providing a calm, dry day is selected.

James Railton's Special Lawn Mixture is the Choicest Procurable.

Full provision is made for a succession of growth, whereby there should be no break in the richness of the verdure all the year round. The seed should be sown broadcast by hand. It is best to sow the land twice over, using half the seed one way, north to south, the other half from east to west; by sowing in this manner, the danger is averted of any portion of the land being missed. When the sowing is finished, draw the back of a wooden rake over the land in order to cover the seed lightly, afterwards rolling with a moderately heavy roller. In the absence of a roller, pat the ground well with the back of a spade or shovel. Another plan is to use a wide board and walk on it until the soil is uniformly firm. Much of the fine appearance of a lawn depends upon regularity in mowing, as, if left too long before this is done, or if when established it is not closely mown, the stronger grasses will overgrow the weaker, thus destroying smoothness of surface, and rendering the whole patchy and unsightly. For forming new lawns, not less than sixty pounds of seed are required per acre, and for the renovation of old ones, half that quantity will give good results. It is a great advantage to have a good supply of water near, so that, with the help of a liberal application, it may be kept green, even in the driest weather.

JAMES RAILTON'S SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE.—Great care is devoted to the preparation of this article, and careful tests have proved its superiority over all other mixtures. It is composed of the very choicest selected fancy cleaned grasses, entirely free from seeds of weeds, and can recommend it to those who wish their lawns to present an evergreen, carpet-like appearance. **Price per lb., 2/-.** For the convenience of those who require only a small quantity of seed, James Railton's Special Lawn Mixture is packeted in boxes containing sufficient for 200 square feet, price 2/-. Boxes can be sent by mail at 2/9 each, post free.

Buffalo Grass Roots, 12/6 per sack. Kentucky Blue Grass, 3/- lb. Creeping Bent, 3/- lb. Chewing's Fescue, 2/6 lb. Crested Dogstail, 2/6 lb. Couch Grass, 4/- lb.

Grasses and Clovers

For Permanent Pastures.

Prices at lowest market rates. It is impossible to fix prices, on account of market fluctuations.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*).—This perennial grass, with its deep fibrous roots, is one of our most valuable cultivated grasses, and is largely grown by dairy farmers and graziers, owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities. Its growth, after the first season, is strong and quick, and the stems are from 1½ to 4 feet high. Its habits are tufty. Sheep are remarkably fond of it, but all live stock eat and fatten upon it freely.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*, var. *Chewing's*).—A variety of Hard Fescue that has claimed considerable attention in New Zealand. This grass will grow on almost any land, and it is a valuable fodder for sheep or cattle, growing late in the autumn.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—A valuable variety for lawns; also highly suitable for permanent pasture, on account of its growing earlier and later than most others.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).—A valuable grass for sheep pastures, forms a compact turf, deep rooting, capable of resisting drought. Good lawn grass, but not strong growing enough for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*).—This is without doubt, a most wonderful pasture grass, as a summer grass it has no equal. During the hottest weather it has always a green appearance. However, its fattening qualities are not equal to many others. Where it does not grow naturally it would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sandhills or dams, or for sowing round sheep and cattle yards.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS (*Poa pratensis*).—This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, and has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season. It is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca pratensis*).—This thrives on all soils; excellent for permanent pasture, and is well liked by all kinds of stock. It makes excellent hay, the foliage being tender, succulent and highly nutritious.

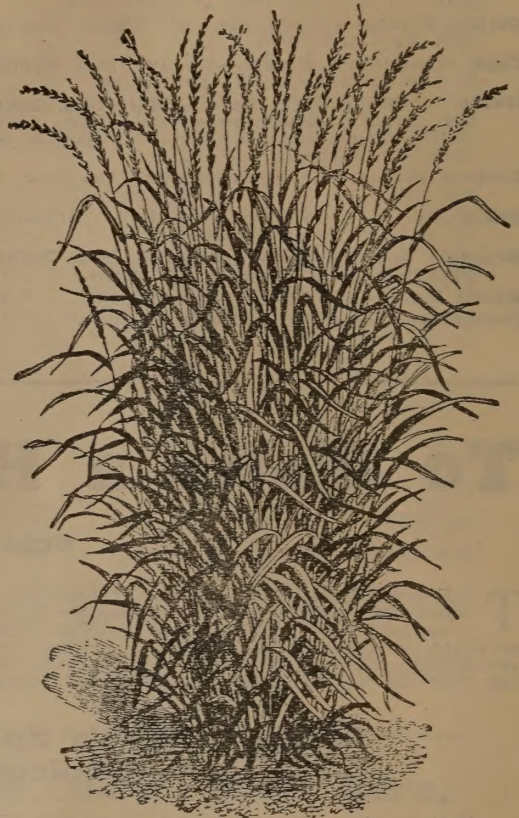
MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—One of the most desirable of all grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on rich, moist soil, and should therefore prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*).—In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and are more durable than seed saved from young crops. Quantity required to sow an acre is 2 bushels (40 lbs.).

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*).—This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the Common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and comes earlier to maturity. Quantity of seed per acre, about 50 lbs.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*).—This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that I do not consider called upon to say much in its favour. It is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well as, if not better than, other grasses, can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*).—This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture for sheep. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures and poor land. Its young growth is much relished by sheep, and is highly nutritious.



Perennial Rye Grass.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*).—This well-known variety is now extensively grown. It adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay.

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca elatior*).—On account of its luxuriant habit, I do not recommend the use of *Festuca elatior* where a fine turf is required, yet, as a productive grass, and one which is greatly eaten by stock, it may form part of permanent mixtures.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa nemoralis*).—There is no grass better adapted for pleasure grounds, particularly under trees, as it will not only grow in such places, but forms a fine sward where few others exist.

YORKSHIRE FOG OR SOFT GRASS (*Holcus lanatus*).—This grass grows in England on poor land, and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of foliage in early spring, but is not considered the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grass.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

Withstands Drought, and is Not Affected by Frosts.

This fodder grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It makes excellent hay, and yields enormous crops. It stands any amount of grazing, and the trampling of stock does not injure it. It should be sown only during the spring and early autumn months, say, from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to experience, it succeeds best in light, sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

WESTERN WOLTHS RYE GRASS.

It far surpasses Italian Rye Grass in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage, and thrives on almost all soils, but the best results have been got on heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. On good soils, when top-dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single summer.

WALLABY GRASS.

The right grass for poor sheep country which will not carry Cocksfoot, Rye Grass or Clovers permanently. Should be sown in mixtures with the aforementioned, and will make a luxuriant and permanent pasture, with a large carrying capacity per acre, as it thrives more rapidly through being eaten down. Sow in the autumn, in mixtures, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Seeded by itself, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre is required.

WHITE or DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens perenne*).—One of the most valuable Clovers, and is generally included in mixtures for pastures; also for lawns, etc.

GIANT COW GRASS (*Trifolium pratense perenne*).—A valuable ingredient of all good mixtures for pastures, where its luxuriant and productive growth is highly esteemed by cattle.

RED CLOVER.—A most useful variety to include in mixtures for pastures, as cattle and sheep eat it greedily.

ALSIKE or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*).—A Hybrid Clover, originally introduced from Sweden. It is a cross between the red and white varieties, and produces enormous crops.

CRIMSON or ITALIAN CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual. Usually grows about two feet high, with large cone-shaped heads of a deep crimson colour. It is a valuable Clover for fertilising poor and worn soils, and is often grown for the purpose; also for hay, after a crop has been taken off the land.

GREATER BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (*Lotus major*).—A deep-rooting, perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder. It does exceptionally well on light, inferior soil, on which it yields a greater amount of herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*).—This may be cultivated alone or with other varieties. A small quantity is recommended to be included in mixtures for pastures, as it produces an early crop.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER.—A low-growing, exceedingly hardy Clover, forming a dense mass of herbage, and is much relished by stock.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.—A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit.

BERSEEM CLOVER.—An annual Clover, which must be sown in early autumn, as it makes its growth during autumn, winter and early spring months. It is very succulent and much relished by stock.

BOXHARA CLOVER.—This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom. It is very productive, and useful for ensilage. Ten pounds required to sow an acre.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER.—This Clover should do well in this State on all parts of our coast and tablelands, and parts of the western slopes where the rainfall exceeds twenty inches. It is only an annual, but as it produces most of its seed just below the surface of the soil (hence its name), it is in practice perennial, and once introduced and properly established, it is permanent. We recommend sowing in all mixtures of grasses at the rate of 3 to 1 lb. per acre. Sown with cereal crops, 2 lbs. per acre should be sufficient, while if sown alone on properly prepared land, from 4 lbs. to 6 lbs., and even up to 10 lbs. per acre may be planted, according to the quality of the land. Smaller sowings may be made if time is allowed for the clover to spread, which it does very rapidly.

Special Permanent Pasture Grass Seed Mixture.

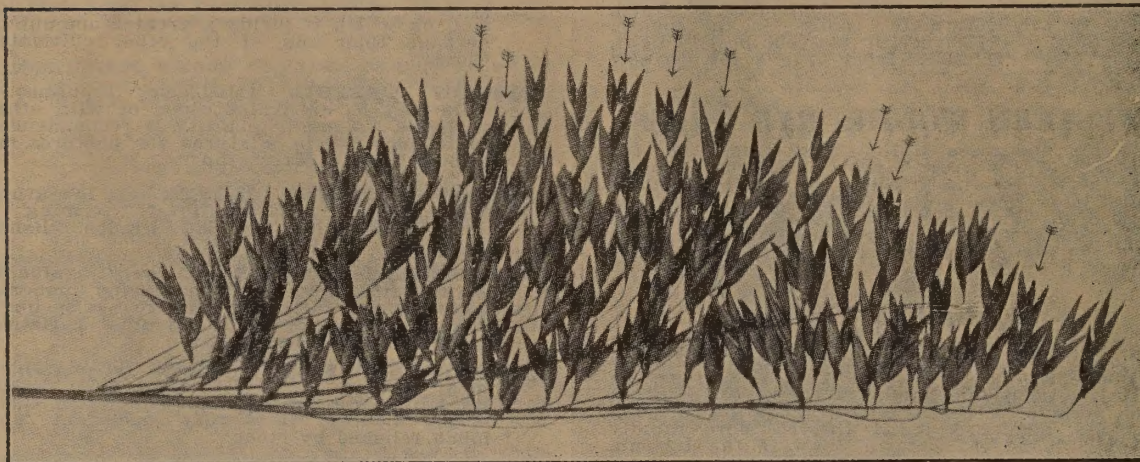
For the laying down of land to Permanent Pasture, I strongly recommend the following tables to the notice of my customers as suitable for the various climates. I have carefully considered them, and, from my long experience of the different grasses, I have no fear of their giving general satisfaction.

Suitable for Warm Districts.	Suitable for Hot Districts.	Suitable for Cool Districts.	Suitable for Cold Districts.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass .. 20	Prairie Grass . . . 15	Perennial Rye Grass . . . 20	Perennial Rye Grass . . . 20
Perennial Rye Grass . . . 10	Cocksfoot . . . 15	Cocksfoot . . . 10	Cocksfoot . . . 10
Prairie Grass . . . 5	Rib Grass . . . 4	Prairie Grass . . . 4	Timothy . . . 4
Rib Grass . . . 2	Alsyke . . . 2	Timothy . . . 4	White Dutch Clover 2
Alsyke . . . 2	White Clover . . . 1	Crested Dogtail . 1	Red Clover . . . 2
White Clover . . . 1	Perennial Rye Grass . . . 5	White Clover . . . 1	Crested Dogtail . 2
Timothy . . . 2	Hard Fescue . . . 1	Red Clover . . . 1	Meadow Foxtail . 1
Paspalum Dil. . . 1	Paspalum Dil. . . 1	Paspalum Dil. . . 2	Paspalum Dil. . . 1
lbs. 42	lbs. 44	lbs. 43	lbs. 42
Sufficient for 1 acre.	Sufficient for 1 acre.	Sufficient for 1 acre.	Sufficient for 1 acre.

I will be pleased to give Special Quotations for any of the above Mixtures. Prices are always fluctuating.

Green Fodder Crops

Samples and Prices for Quantities Post Free on Application.



New Seed Oat—"Imbros Island."

A WONDERFUL NEW SEED OAT— "Imbros Island."

Better Quality Hay. Superior in every way to Algerian. Larger Grain, Heavy Cropper, Grain Holds Well.

The Imbros Oat was first grown in Victoria at Avoca. The seed was secured from the Island of Imbros, which is about seven miles from Anzac Cove. The Second Brigade, under General Brand, was at Imbros for a couple of days' rest after five months on the Peninsula; and there Major Ebeling, of Avoca (Vic.), noticed crops of Oats being harvested, all of one variety, of very thick growth, and carrying grain from top to bottom. His opinion is that the Oats stool more abundantly than Algerian, yield heavier crops of hay of better quality than Algerian, and the hay weighs more heavily. Another good point with this Oat is that the stubble is cleaned right up by the stock, which prefer it to any other stubble. The one drawback to these Oats for Northern Districts is that the plants ripen later than Algerian Oats. The grain does not shake when ripe, and is an excellent feed Oat.

7/6 per bushel.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

Sowing Rape is one of the most profitable stock fodders for fattening. In addition, it is a very useful rotation crop and soil renovator on account of its vigorous deep rooting habit, which penetrates subsoils to a considerable depth. Under favourable conditions, it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle in about two months. Its fattening properties are probably twice as good as those of Clover, and for sheep the feeding value of Rape excels all other plants I know of. To secure the best results, it should be sown in drills.

Some growers prefer to sow it with Rye Corn, say, half-bushel of Rye and two pounds of Rape; others sow it with Mustard, using half-a-pound with four pounds of Rape per acre. The inclusion of Mustard corrects the tendency of Rape to sometimes scour.

RAPE—NEW GIANT KANGAROO.

Grows to a height of 11 feet. Will fatten three sheep more to the acre than other kinds. Grew two feet in five weeks; seven and a half feet in under twelve weeks.

CHOU MOELLIER.

The plants have been grown about 13 or 14 inches apart, and two feet between the rows, thus giving each other support when they are standing in very exposed places. Seed can be sown in early spring and autumn. Sow very thinly, in drills, two feet apart. The young plants can be thinned or transplanted if they prove too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 inches between each plant. 1/- oz.; 6d. packet, post free.

WHITE MUSTARD.—Valuable for mixing with Rape, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. per acre, to prevent blowing in sheep or lambs.

KALE, THOUSAND HEADED.—Grows from three to four feet high. It is highly recommended for sheep and lambs, on account of the immense quantity of green food produced on a limited area. Two pounds will sow an acre. Price for quantity on application.

RYE.—Valuable green fodder, usually sown with Vetches.

TARES or VETCHES.—Very nutritious, and suitable for all kinds of stock. Usually sown with Barley or Rye.

Order early—sow as soon as frosts are over, to get a long growing season.

SUDAN GRASS.

As a summer crop Sudan Grass has come into striking prominence during the past few years. I believe that this grass is destined to take a very high place among our summer fodder crops. Though not so heavy a yielder in its primary growth as some of the Millets, after the first crop is taken off, Sudan Grass stools quickly and comes again and again in a miraculous manner. The rapidity of growth and weight of crop of the second, third, fourth, and in some cases fifth cuts surpasses anything else among the summer fodders.

A member of the Sorghum family, Sudan Grass is an annual, and must be sown down each year. It is most sensitive to frosts, and should not be sown until all danger of such is over, and then as early as possible so as to ensure a good growth and a strong stand by midsummer. Prepare the land as in the cultivation of wheat or sorghum. Sow either in drills or broadcast. If in drills, about eighteen inches to two feet apart, sow 6

lb. to 8 lb. to the acre. This allows of cultivation between the young plants, assisting materially in helping on the young growth by conserving the moisture and checking the weeds. For the man sowing a large area, probably the most practical method of sowing this crop would be through the ordinary grain drill—perhaps alternate hoes—at 8 lb. to 12 lb. per acre—or failing that, broadcast at the rate of 12 lb. to 16 lb. per acre.

LUCERNE.

The most favourable soils for Lucerne are those of a deep alluvial character. Soils resting on limestone, deep soils of a black and rich chocolate character, soils rather light than heavy, and with a good proportion of vegetable earth, are suitable for this plant. The land should be well prepared before sowing, and should be thoroughly cleaned of weeds; otherwise the plants will be choked out before they are properly established. It can be cut five or six times during a season, and, being perennial, will yield good crops for many years, but it requires regular manuring every year to return to the soil the substance withdrawn by roots and growth.

The quantity of seed required to sow an acre depends on the situation, but 12 lbs. will generally be found sufficient. It should be sown in drills about two feet apart, so that the cultivator can be used to exterminate weeds and open up the soil.

HUNTER RIVER, TAMWORTH RIVER, FRENCH PROVENCE.—Finest grown.

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS.

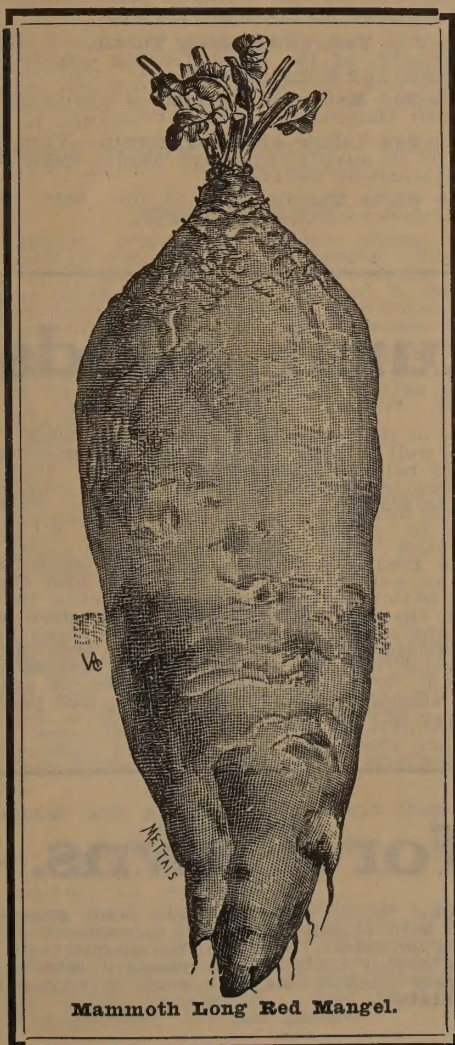
Special Prices for Large Quantities on Application.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.—A valuable fodder plant. It produces from six to twelve canes from each root, and grows six or seven feet. Sow either in drills or broadcast. If sown in drills, three feet apart, ten pounds will sow an acre; if broadcast, fifteen pounds.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.—A very nutritious summer fodder plant; excellent for cows. Sow from September to January, either in drills or broadcast. If sown in drills, eighteen inches apart, twelve pounds will sow an acre; if broadcast, eighteen to twenty pounds.

IMPHEE, or PLANTER'S FRIEND.—This is a variety of Sorghum, and requires the same treatment in cultivation. It does not produce so heavy a crop as the Sorghum Saccharatum. Sow in drills, from September to December, about three feet apart, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre; if broadcast on clean land, eighteen pounds will be required.

JAPANESE MILLET.—A very valuable variety, now largely grown in Victoria. It attains a height, in good soil, of six to ten feet, and yields from ten to twenty tons of green fodder per acre. For feeding green, it may be cut from day to day, as needed, until the seed begins to ripen. During this period it is much relished by stock. Sow from October to January; twelve to fifteen pounds, if broadcast; if in drills, eighteen inches apart, eight to ten pounds per acre.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

Root Crops.

MANGEL.

Sow Four Pounds per Acre. (1/6 per lb.)

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well fermented state and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills, 30 inches apart, and from 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early summer crop; September and October for main.

Mammoth Long Yellow.

Mammoth Long Red.—See cut.

Champion Yellow Globe.—Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.

Golden Tankard.—Bulbs are very symmetrical in shape, with a deep orange skin and yellow flesh, which is exceptionally rich in saccharine matter.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR MANGEL.

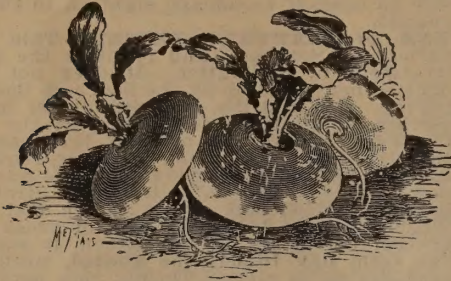
(1/6 per lb.)

This variety has the reputation of being the most nutritious of all Mangels. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter.

SWEDE TURNIPS.

(3/- per lb.)

Champion Purple-Top Swede.—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.
Elephant Swede.—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour. Very hardy, and a great cropper.
Skirving's Purple-Top Swede.—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.
No Plus Ultra Swede.—It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form, bronze-purple in colour; of splendid quality; a quick grower, and



SUGAR BEET.

(3/- per lb.)

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but, for sugar-producing purposes, very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep friable loam, or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about two feet apart, and the distance between the plants about one foot. September, October, and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure, if the ground is at all poor. About eight pounds of seed is required to sow an acre.
Vilmorin's Improved.—Finest variety cultivated.

CARROTS.

(5/- per lb.)

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam, of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a magnificent return.

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN.—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

LONG RED ALTRIINGHAM.—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size, and are of excellent quality.

Sinclair's Champion.—A great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lb. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter.

TURNIPS.

(3/- per lb.)

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

All comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip.—A heavy cropper, well shaped and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip.—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

Sundry Agricultural Seeds.

CHICORY.

Large-Rooted Long Madgeburg or Coffee.—Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce.

FIELD PEAS.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. Two to two and a half bushels (60 lb. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian, Dun, Grey or Partridge, White.

LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor, sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. They may be sown in autumn or spring; 60 lb. required to sow an acre.

PEANUT.

The Peanut requires a rich and deep, sandy soil, as well as warm aspect. The best time to plant is October and November, in drills, two feet apart, the nuts to be put two inches deep in the soil, and nine inches apart. As the vines flower, soil should be drawn up to them, so that the nuts produced from the flowers may get buried in the ground. When the vines die down in autumn, they should be lifted with a fork, like potatoes. 1/6 per lb.; per post, 2/3.

Buffalo Grass for Lawns.

Strong-rooted plants, 20/- 1000; 12/6 per sack; 4/6 per sugar bag. Plant from September to March.

When once introduced, it will spread with wonderful rapidity under the most unfavourable circumstances, and where other grasses would

die out. It is very desirable lawn grass, and, when kept closely mown down, makes a springy sward underfoot. It is not obtainable from seed. I can supply roots in any quantity, which, when securely packed, may be sent to any part of the States.

General List of FLOWER SEEDS.

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, bear their flowers and seeds, and die the next.

Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Times of Sowing.

A.—Sow in the autumn. **S.**—Sow in the spring. **A.S.**—Sow either in the autumn or spring.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A., means Annual; **B.**, Biennial; **P.**, Perennial. Thus, **H.A.** means Hardy Annual; **H.P.**, Hardy Perennial, etc.; **T.** means Tender, as **T.B.**—Tender Biennial; **G.** means Greenhouse Plants, or those which do best under glass. Thus, **G.P.** would mean Greenhouse Perennial; **B.B.** means Plants forming Bulbs, or bulbous roots from seeds.

A.S. AGERATUM.

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy annual.

Imperial Dwarf White.— $\frac{3}{4}$ -ft. 3d. per packet.

Blue Perfection.—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. ALYSSUM.

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy and easy of culture.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum).—White, 1ft. Hardy annual. 3d. per packet.

AMARANTHUS.

Handsome ornamental foliage plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Sunrise.—Bronzy-crimson foliage, shading off to brilliant scarlet tufts of leaves on the top of the stalk, the lower leaves having a scarlet band through the centre; 3ft. 6d. per packet.

P. AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy).—Good, hardy perennial climber; clinging to walls of wood, brick or stone; foliage dense, of glossy green, changing to red and yellow in autumn. 3d. per packet.

A. ANEMONE.

Anemones are easily raised from seed, and the plants will bloom the first season if sown early. The seed, being woolly, has a tendency to fall into lumps. To prevent this, mix with a little sand, and sow both together. As it takes some time for the seed to germinate, it is necessary to keep free from weeds until the seedlings make their appearance. Hardy perennials.

Anemones will flower the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.

Finest Mixed Varieties.—Producing a splendid variety of charming colours. Highly recommended. 3d. per packet.

St. Brigid (true Irish strain).—This is a big improvement on the ordinary St. Brigid strain. The flowers show a very high percentage of double blossoms; colours are remarkable, from glowing scarlet, purple, blue; loveliest shades imaginable. Sow from March to September. 1/- per packet.

A.S. ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

Very showy plants for bed and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown early. Hardy perennials.

Tom Thumb.—Finest mixed; very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive. 6d. per packet.

Queen of the North.—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety; 1ft. 6d. per packet.

SEMI-DWARF VARIETIES.

Height, 12 to 14 inches.

6d. per packet.

Amber Queen.—Canary-yellow, chamois lip.

Captivation.—Rich chamois, shaded pink.

Enchantress.—Almond blossom, pink; immense size.

Golden Gem.—The finest yellow grown.

Maize Queen.—Salmon, maize yellow lip.

Orange Queen.—Terra cotta pink, golden centre.

Pink Queen.—Beautiful pink, yellow lip.

Prima Donna.—Terra cotta, pink and yellow.

Pink and Terra Cotta Shades.—A fine mixture of beautiful art shades. Colours vary from pale pink to rose pink—from pale fawn to deep chamois. Price, 6d. per packet.

COLLECTION OF ANTIRRHINUM, 6 Varieties, Named, for 2/6.

A.S. AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

This class of hardy perennials will thrive in almost any soil or situation, and are admirably adapted for borders or permanent beds, where they form beautiful objects.

Long-spurred Improved.—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour; 2ft. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—Containing all the above varieties; 2ft. 3d. per packet.

COLLECTION OF CHOICE ANTIRRHINUM SEEDLINGS,

12 each, 4 varieties for 2/6 posted.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS, OR SOUTH AFRICAN DAISY.

(Sow in July and August.)

Remarkable Annual from South Africa, grows splendidly in Victoria, and forms profusely branched bushes of 2ft. in height. Its flowers are showy, about 3in. across, the ray florets being pure white, and are a yellow zone at their base. 6d. per packet.

ASPARAGUS.

Seeds are very easily cultivated; should be soaked in hot water 12 hours before sowing.

Plumosus.—One of the best decorative plants of recent introduction. The finely cut feathery foliage is unrivalled for bouquets. Half hardy perennial. Height, 2ft. 1/- per packet.

Sprengeri.—A most handsome greenhouse variety of rapid growth, drooping gracefully and naturally from pots or hanging baskets. The fronds are frequently 8ft. in length, and very useful for bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or table decoration. 6d per packet.



Arototis grandis.

ASTERS.

Culture.—The ground for the cultivation of Asters cannot be too richly prepared. Sow in shallow boxes in the greenhouse or hot bed; cover the seed to a depth of about four times their size, press down with a board, water with a spray, and do not allow to dry out; when the seedlings have formed three leaves, transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2 inch pots, and plant out in the garden after danger from frost is over. They can also be sown in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

The following varieties are the finest cultivated:—

Aster Daybreak.—The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the colour a charming sea shell pink. 6d. per packet.

Giant Crego.—Flower of extraordinary size, beautiful colours, well formed. 6d. per packet.

Comet (Giant).—Mixed colours. Flowers long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15in. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered.—It is very free-flowering, and grows about 9 to 12 inches in height, bearing from fifteen to twenty flowers on each plant. Mixed colours. 6d.

NEW ASTER—

"CALIFORNIAN GIANTS."

This new class can best be described as an improved Crego, except that the plants are of stronger growth and the flowers are much larger and more substantial than the Crego. The flowers measure 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and stand up well after being railed or shipped, which makes them very valuable for the cut flower grower. Price, 1/- per packet.

TASMANIAN GIANT BRANCHING.

A fine strain unsurpassed for quality. Flowers large, produced freely on vigorous branching plants. 6d. packet.

BEGONIAS.

Begonias grow readily from seed, but as the seed is extremely small, very fine, light soil should be used in the seed-boxes or pots. This should be settled, well-watered, and allowed to drain for an hour or more, when the fine seed should be dusted on the surface, and barely covered from view with very fine, light soil. Keep the soil slightly moist until the young plants are well started, not allowing it to become dry or very wet at any time. As soon as the young plants are large enough, set them in small flower pots filled with fine light soil, repotting them into larger pots as they increase in size.

Finest Single Mixed.—Seed saved from exhibition flowers only; height, 18in. 1/- per packet.

Finest Double Mixed.—Saved exclusively from stage flowers; height, 18in. 2/- per packet.

A.S. BELLIS (Double Daisy).

A well-known and favourite plant for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations; 3-ft.

Fl. Fl. (Double Daisy).—Mixed colours. 3d. per packet.

Giant Snowball.—Beautiful double white-flowered variety. 1/- per packet.

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.

The flowers of this rare plant are of a rich, golden yellow, measure 2½ inches across, and are produced in very large trusses. The most attractive part of the flower is the large pistils, which are spread out in fan-like form, and are of a beautiful bright crimson colour. The foliage is highly decorative, similar to a very delicate Acacia. 6d. per packet.

BALSAMS.

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm sunny position, with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Camellia-flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 12in. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 12in. 3d. per packet.

Rose-flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 12in. 6d. per packet.

BORONIA.

Deliciously-scented Flowers. September to December.

Megastigma (H.A.).—Brown and yellow; height, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

S. BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy).

Mixed.—Beautifully free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater proportion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers. Hardy Annuals, 3-ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

Beautiful greenhouse plants. Sow from October to January, in well-drained pans, place in the shade, and cover the pan with a piece of glass. As soon as the seedlings show the second leaf, they should be shifted into pots, 2 inches apart; in a month they can be transplanted singly into 3-inch pots, and as they develop shift to larger sized pots.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed.—Superb mixture of very choice varieties saved from the most brilliant and beautifully marked flowers; height, 2ft. 2/- per packet.

CALENDULA (English Marigold).

3d. per packet.

Favourite annual; capital for bedding or border; hardy. Sow in Spring or Autumn.

Meteor.—Double, golden coloured, striped.

Prince of Orange.—Double, rich, orange striped.

A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula Media*).

These are a highly interesting and desirable class of handsome flowering plants for the decoration of the garden. The large bells of the pure white variety are especially handsome, and should be freely grown. March to September.

Medium (Canterbury Bell).—H.B. Various; 2ft. 3d. per packet.

Medium Prize.—H.B. Various; height, 2ft. 6d. per packet.

Calycanthema.—Charming, saucer-like outer petals. 6d. packet.

A.S. CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflora.—A fine, hardy perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; height, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

Lanceolata.—A showy, hardy perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; excellent for cutting. 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

Tinctoria.—Very showy yellow and brown flowers; 3ft. 3d. per packet.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

Seed should be sown in pots or boxes filled with good garden loam, covering lightly, and shade from the strong rays of the sun. When the young plants are 2 or 3 inches high, they may be pricked out into small beds, shading and watering them until established. The following Autumn they must be planted out into well-prepared beds, 12 to 18 inches apart. The seed may be sown at any time between March and September.

Carnations and Picotees (Prize Mixed).—Of unrivalled quality. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1/6 per packet.

Double.—Extra choice; mixed; 1½ft. 1/- per packet.

Marguerite (Mixed).—The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink. 3d. per packet.

Perpetual or Tree.—Finest mixed; celebrated strain. 2/6 per packet.

Carnation Chabaud's Giant Improved.—A new acquisition in the line of Carnations; coming into bloom six months from seed and continuing to bloom throughout the summer. The plants are of robust upright habit; they form ten to twenty stalks, bearing huge flowers of fine form; they come about 90 per cent. double, quite true, and are highly clove-scented. This group should not be confused with the old Chabaud tye. 1/6 packet.

NEW CARNATION (Giant of Nice).

New, Very Large Flowering, Blooming as early as the Marguerite.

The finest perpetual Carnation, and of nearly as rapid a growth as the Marguerite. Over 90 per cent. of splendid double flowers, with a large percentage of yellow. 1/- per packet.

A.S. CANDYTUFT.

The whole of this class of plants is well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

Empress.—H.A. White; height, 12 in. 3d. per packet.

Gibraltarica.—H.P. Lilac; height, 12in. 6d. per packet. Perennial.

Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

CANNA (Indian Shot).

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy perennials.

Crozy's New Hybrids.—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. per packet.

CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB.

Elegant and free flowering plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The seeds should be sown in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy annuals.

Cristata (Cockscomb).—Dwarf crimson; 1ft. 3d. per packet.

Empress.—A splendid Cockscomb; 1½ft. 6d.

Glasgow Prize.—H.A. Crimson; height, 12in. 6d. per packet.

Triumph of the Exposition.—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form; about 2½ ft. high. 6d. per packet.

New COCKSCOMB—**"DWARF CRIMSON IMPROVED."**

Saved from a very fine selection of the choicest Crested Cockscomb. The Crimson Combs are a very big improvement in any variety grown. They attain an enormous size of rich colourings. 1/- per packet.



New Cockscomb—Dwarf Crimson Improved.

A.S. CENTAUREA (CORNFLOWER).

Good showy, hardy border annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Bloom all the Summer.

Very pretty, free flowering, showy hardy annuals. The Sweet Sultan varieties are sweet-scented annuals, March to September.

Centaurea Imperialis.—The flowers vary in colour from the purest white, through the various shades of rose and lilac. 6d. per packet.

Moschata Suaveolens.—H.A. Yellow; height, 18 inches. 3d. per packet.

Cyanus E. William.—H.A. Blue; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

Cyanus, Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The great and growing demand for the annual varieties brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. Exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

Annual Varieties.

Burridgeanum.—White and dark rose, very pretty; 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

Tricolor Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 2ft. 3d. per packet.

CINERARIA.

Beautiful greenhouse annuals, flowering in the Winter and early Spring; sow from October until the end of February in well-drained boxes or pans; the best soil to raise the seeds in is a mixture

of peat and loam, finely sifted; fill the pans within half an inch of the rim, water carefully, then sow thinly on the surface, covering with a little fine soil; prick off the seedlings singly into 3-in. pots; when they become full of roots, shift on until flowering size is reached.

Grandiflora Splendid, Mixed.—Saved from a superb collection of prize varieties only. 2/-.

Hybrida, Fine Mixed.—1/- per packet.

Star Shaped.—6d. per packet.

CLIANTHUS.

Probably the finest of our native flowers. It is comparatively easy of cultivation, requiring a light sandy soil and plenty of heat to bring out its flowers in their highest beauty. August to September.

Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea).—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flowers; should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

Punicens (New Zealand Glory Pea).—H.P. Red; 6d. per packet.

Punicens Alba.—H.P. New white flowering variety, specially fine. 6d. per packet.

CLARKIA.

An exceedingly useful class of hardy annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders; very easy of cultivation.

Pulchella Alba.—White; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

Pulchella fl. Fl.—Double pink and white; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S.

COLEUS.

Carefully saved from the newest and most striking varieties, and, being treated in the same way as tuberous-rooted Begonias, form nice plants for the greenhouse or drawing-room, their exquisite and varied markings and variegations making them highly interesting. Beautiful foliage plants. October to December.

Extra Fine Mixed.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 1/6 packet.

From Show Varieties.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 2/6 packet.

Mixed.—G.A. Height, 12 inches. 6d. packet.

S.

CYCLAMEN.

The Cyclamen is one of our most beautiful Winter and Spring flowering plants. The seed may be sown from March to August in well-drained pots or pans filled with light, rich, sandy soil, covering it to a depth of a quarter of an inch. The pots should then be placed in a frame until the young plants make their appearance. When the young plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into small pots, shifting them into larger as these fill with roots.

Mixed.—Splendid strain. 1/- per packet.

Persicum Grandiflorum.—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals. 2/6 per packet.

S.

COSMOS.

The flowers are borne profusely in loose clusters, and present a charming appearance, embracing all shades of red, white, and purple, and lavender. If sown early in the Spring, they will commence blooming in the Autumn, and continue to bloom into Winter. September to November.

Lady Lennox.—A particularly large variety; rose. 6d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

Klondike.—A true golden yellow Cosmos; a rich type. Foliage somewhat more dense than other forms. 6d. per packet.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed.—The flowers of this superb strain measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

"Midsummer Giants."—The flowers of this new Cosmos appear in several shades that have never been known before, such as apple blossom, flesh pink and orange pink—in fact, almost every shade of pink—and in glistening white. 1/- per packet.

NEW CRESTED VARIETY (Mixed Colours).

New Crested.—An excellent new strain, which will become a great favourite in our gardens. The centre of the flower is very prettily frilled, and is surrounded with a row of broad, single petals, the effect being very dainty and attractive. 1/- per packet.



Cosmos—Midsummer Giants.

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

Centrosema Grandiflora (Butterfly Pea).—A hardy vine, of rare and exquisite beauty, thriving in the poorest of soils. (S.) 6d. packet.

Clematis, Mixed.—Hardy well-known climbers. (S.) 3d. packet.

Cobaea Scandens.—A rapid-growing climber, with large purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. packet.

Dolichos Lignosus.—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple; very useful. (A.S.) 3d. packet.

Eccremocarpus Scabra.—Splendid climber; for trellis-work. (S.) 3d. packet.

Ipomoea Leari (Blue Dawn).—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber; flowers, bright blue. (A.S.) 6d. packet.

Mandevilla Snaevolens.—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers; fragrant. (S.) 6d. packet.

Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit).—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. (S.) 3d. packet.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea).—Hardy perennials. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 3d. packet.

Lathyrus Albus (White Everlasting Pea).—Hardy perennials. Height, 5 to 6 feet. 6d. packet.

Lathyrus, Fine Mixed Varieties.—3d. packet.

Lathyrus Pubescens.—This variety is entirely distinct, and is of great merit, being a magnificent, vigorous-growing perennial. The plants are literally covered with long spikes of bloom of a lovely pale blue. Seed, 6d. packet.

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower).—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. packet.

Tacsonia, Van Volemi (Var. Passion Flower).—A very pretty, quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1/- packet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Convolvulus Major.—Mixed handsome climbers. (S.) 3d. packet.

Ipomoea Hybrida (New Hybrid Moon Flower).—Often measures five or six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until 12 o'clock the next morning. (S.) 6d. packet.

Tropaeolum Canariensis (The Canary Bird Creeper).—Beautiful golden-yellow flowers, which look somewhat like a miniature canary at a distance. 6d. packet.

Mina Lobata.—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive and beautiful flowers. Colour, vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. packet.

Nasturtium.—Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers; for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. (A.S.) 3d. packet.

Pea, Sweet.—Mixed. See Sweet Peas.

A.S. COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

A beautiful, hardy perennial; known as the Yellow Cosmos. March to September. Height, 3 feet. 6d. packet.

DAHLIA.

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome bright-coloured flowers. Hardy perennials.

Cactus.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- packet.

Double.—Choicest mixed; 5 feet. 6d. packet.

Single.—Finest mixed; 5 feet. 6d. packet.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).

A lovely class of border plants; very stately and attractive. The seeds should be sown in February, March, or April, as they are bad keepers. When large enough, transplant into rich, moist soil, in sheltered positions. Protect well from slugs and snails.

New Perennial Hybrids.—These stately border plants have been much improved of late years, and the strain offered is saved from a fine collection of named varieties. The flowers are of various shades, from white and sky blue to rich dark blue and purple. 6d. packet.

Butterfly.—Violet flowers; are very effective; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

New Delphinium Giant Hybrids, Mixed.

For a number of years I have been carefully selecting Delphinium varieties with a view to making a mixture which would contain all the most beautiful shades of colour obtainable in a perfect blend. Various formulae were tried out over a period of several years, with the result that I now have a strain of Mixed Delphinium Hybrids on which I can put the highest mark of approval. 1/- packet.

JAMES RAILTON'S "GEM" COLLECTION OF ANNUALS.

8 Packets of Beautiful Flowers posted for 1/6

I will mail the regular packets each of the following Annuals:—

DIANTHUS
GAILLARDIA
PHLOX
POPPY (The Shirley)

CARNATION
MIGNONETTE
PANSY
STOCK (Giant Perfection)



Delphinium—New Giant Hybrids. 1/- pkt.

A.S. DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy perennials.

Gloxinoides.—Mixed; 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties.—Mixed; a magnificent strain; 3 feet. 6d. packet.

DIMORPHOTHECA (Orange River Daisy).

Aurantiaca.—A rare and extremely showy annual from South Africa, with brilliant orange-gold Marguerite-like flowers. It is a most profuse bloomer, and has a very neat branching habit, growing 12 to 15 inches high. 6d. packet.

A.S. DIANTHUS.

The Dianthus deserves a place in every garden. It is, in fact, one of the most useful plants, furnishing an abundance of gay and pretty flowers. If sown during March or April, they will commence flowering early in Summer, and continue until late in the autumn. When the plants run to seed, they may be cut down to within two or three inches of the ground. By this means they will bloom again the following year. March to September.

Chinensis Chinese, Pink Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Diadematus (Diadem Pink).—H.P. Striped white; height, 12 inches.

Heddewigl.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Laciniatus, Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

DIDISCUS CÆRULEUS, or Blue Lace Flower.

This is a plant that has come rapidly to the fore, and is finding favour with flower growers. The blooms are formed of a number of small florets, each bloom measuring up to 3 inches across. The plant grows up to 3 feet high. 6d. packet.

A.S. ESCHSCHOLTZIA (CALIFORNIA POPPY).

Very profuse blooming plants, of extremely rich and beautiful colours. March to September.

Californica Alba.—H.A. White; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Crocea.—H.A. Orange; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

EVERLASTINGS.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Acroclinium Album.—Pure silvery-white Daisy-like flowers; valuable for winter bouquets; 1 foot. (A.S.) 3d. packet.

Acroclinium Album fl. pl.—Double white; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Acroclinium Album Roseum.—Bright rose; 1 foot. 3d. packet.

Acroclinium Album fl. pl.—Double rose; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Ammobium Grandiflorum.—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers; useful, when dried, for bouquets; 2 feet. (A.) 3d. packet.

Globe Amaranth.—Mixed varieties. Very showy and handsome everlastings; commonly known as "Bachelor's Button." 3d. packet.

Helichrysum, or Straw Flower.

Helichrysum Monstrosum.—Double mixed; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Rose Queen.—Immense flowers of a rich deep rose. Extremely beautiful under artificial light. A wonderful addition to the Helichrysum group. 1/- packet.

Rhodanthe Maculata Alba.—Pure silvery-white; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

Rhodanthe Mangiesl.—Pretty rose-coloured flowers; 1½ feet.

Statice Suwari.—Each plant throws up 10 to 15 spikes, about 16 inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers; 1½ feet. (S.) 3d. packet.

FREESIA.

Handsome, sweet-scented bulbous plants; splendid for cutting; easily grown from seed. September to December.

Fine Mixed.—H.P.; B.B. Various; height, 6 inches. 6d. packet.

Refracta Alba.—H.P.; B.B. White; height, 6 inches. 6d. packet.

S. FUCHSIA.

Saved from a very choice selection. September to December.

Double and Single Prize Varieties, in Fine Mixture.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 2/- packet.

Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- packet.



Helichrysum Rose Queen. 1/- pkt. See Everlastings.

Grandiflora Portola Hybrids.—This superb new strain of Gaillardias bears flowers of very large size, the colour ranging through shades of bronzy red with the characteristic golden tipped petalage and robust vigour of the well-known Portola variety. A splendid cut flower.

GAILLARDIA.

A very handsome class of plants, resembling miniature Sunflowers; much used for button-holes and bouquets. September to December. G. Lorenziana and the new perennial hybrids are very handsome varieties.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Grandiflora Picta.—H.P. Various; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

NEW GAILLARDIA—"STANDHOLDER."

Very large flowers of Grandiflora type. The ray blossoms range from red to yellow around a dark maroon centre. Blossoms are carried on a rigid stalk. This variety can be classed as one of the very best Gaillardias ever introduced. 1/- per packet.

Lorenziana, Double.—H.A. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.
New Perennial Hybrids.—H.P. Various; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

S. GLOXINIA.

Beautiful free-flowering greenhouse plants. Sow early in Spring and Summer, under glass, in well-drained pans filled with fibrous loam. As soon as the plants are large enough to lift, transplant round the edge of large-sized pots; when they have made a little more growth they must again be shifted, this time singly, into 3-inch pots, and so on, until the flowering size is reached.

Extra Choice Mixed.—A superb mixture of all classes, including the newest and best varieties. 1/6 per packet.



New Gaillardia—Portola Hybrid. 1/- packet.

GERBERA, NEW HYBRIDS.

They are hybrids of the favourite Gerbera Jamesoni, and include a great range of colours, from pure white through shades of pale yellow, red and salmon to orange-rose, scarlet and crimson. The flowers are well formed and borne on long, strong stems, making them admirably suitable for all kinds of floral decoration. 1/6 per packet.

GEUM, MRS. BRADSHAW.

Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw.—The plant in appearance reminds one of a strawberry, with divided foliage held upright by stiff leaf stems. The flowers make their first appearance in December, and continue without interruption until the autumn; it is free flowering. The flowers are of a rich, brilliant crimson, and when fully open show a golden disc, which helps to illuminate the rich colour of the petals. They are excellent for cutting, and are becoming very popular. It is a beautiful double flower, the form of a perfect Ranunculus. Seed, 6d. packet. Plants available throughout the year. 1/6 dozen, posted.

NEW GEUM (Yellow)—

"LADY STRATHDOWNIE."

1/- packet.

This new Geum is very free-blooming, bearing semi-double flowers on fine long stems, which render them most suitable for cutting, and as the flowers last well in water, it can be thoroughly recommended for house and table decoration, while for a show in the garden it cannot be surpassed, the general effect being a blaze of gold. The colour is a true rich bright golden-yellow.

GLADIOLUS.

Giant Flowering Hybrids.—Extra large flowers, of perfect form and of the greatest beauty, embracing a range of diversified colouring, through the various shades of blue, red, pink, etc., the blue shades being particularly novel and beautiful. 1/- packet.

Lemoines Large Flowered Hybrids.—All sorts, finest mixed. 6d. packet.

Gandavensis Hybrids, Mixed.—Many beautiful varieties. 6d. packet.

A.S.

GODETIA.

Magnificent class of free-flowering hardy annuals, deserving of the most extensive culture. Lady Albemarle and Duchess of Albany are especially worthy of notice, the flowers being of immense size and charming appearance. March to September.

Duchess of Albany.—H.A. Satiny-white; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Finest Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Lady Albemarle.—H.A. Dark crimson; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

The Bride.—H.A. Crimson and white; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

GRASSES—ORNAMENTAL.

A border of ornamental grasses only is a very beautiful sight, and can be recommended to all who have room for such. To cut for bouquets and vases, most of them are highly prized, as they form a valuable winter decoration. (3d. packet.)

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass).—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets; 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Eulalia Japonica.—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles; 5 feet. Hardy perennial; 8 to 10 feet.

Gynerium Argentum (Pampas Grass).—Bears magnificent plumes; greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy perennial; 8 to 10 feet.

PURPLE FEATHER GRASS.

One of the most ornamental decorative grasses every introduced, as useful for hall or table adornment as many a palm. 6d. packet.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Annuals. 6d. packet.

Dish Cloth.—The fruit grows about two feet long. The interior membrane is serviceable for a variety of household purposes, being used as a dish cloth or a sponge.

Nest Egg.—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Sugar Trough.—A very large gourd, holding from four to ten gallons, with a hard and thick shell, but light and durable.

GYPSOPHILA.

Extremely light and graceful hardy plants, of easy growth. Useful also in pots for decorative purposes, and in a cut state to mix with other flowers; height, 18 inches.

Elegans.—Hardy annual; white and pink flowers. 3d. packet.

Paniculata.—A profuse flowering hardy perennial. 3d. packet.

A.S. HESPERUS (Sweet Rocket).

Handsome hardy perennials. March to September.

Alba.—Various; height, 2 feet. 3d. packet.



Purple Leather Grass. 6d. packet.

HELIOTROPIUM.

(Heliotrope.) 6d. packet.

Choicest Mixed. Best dark and light colours. Sow in a frame or bush-house in a box or pot, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear; then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as plants are fit to handle. Delicious perfume, tender perennial, border plant. Sow October, November, December. 2 to 3 feet.

S. HIBISCUS.

Very brilliant and attractive. September to December.

Africanus Major.—H.A. Cream; height, 5 feet. 3d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

A.S. HOLLYHOCK.

Ought to be planted in good soil. They grow from 9 to 10 feet in height, and flower the second year from seed. March to September.

Chater's Prize.—H.P. Various; height, 9 feet. 1/- packet.

Extra Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 9 feet. 6d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 9 feet. 3d. packet.

S. HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.

A beautiful annual; bright yellow Tulip-like flowers, supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition. Seed germinates very slowly; 2½ feet. 6d. packet.

A. HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

Giant summer-flowering Hyacinth, of robust growth, producing spikes, 3 feet long, of white bell-shaped flowers; height, 5 feet. 3d. packet.

A.S. IRIS KAEMPFERI.

Very beautiful. My seed was saved from a celebrated collection. March to September.

Splendid Mixed.—H.P.; B.B. Various; height, 2 feet. 6d. packet.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA (Summer

Cypress).

This beautiful annual bush is rapidly coming into prominence. It grows 2 to 2½ feet high, and resembles a closely-clipped ornamental evergreen. The globe-shaped or pyramidal bushes are close and compact, and of a pleasing light green colour. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. In early autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood red, hence the name of Mexican Fire Plant or Burning Bush. 6d. packet.

S. LANTANA.

Mixed.—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours; 4 feet. Hardy perennials. 3d. packet.

LARKSPUR.

All the varieties of Larkspur are hardy, very showy, and suitable for bedding. Emperor and Hyacinth Flowered are very desirable varieties, the beautiful spikes of brilliant-coloured flowers making a fine display.

Emperor, Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Hyacinth Flowered.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

A. LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA

(Giant Yellow Marguerite).

A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers (much larger than a Marguerite) right through the winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy annual; 3 feet. 3d. packet.

A.S. LINARIA.

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy annual.

Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).—A very pretty perennial trailing species, for covering rock-work; flowers rich violet. 6d. packet.

Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective; 1 foot. 3d. packet.

S. LINUM (Flowering Flax).

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for beddings. Hardy annuals.

Coeruleum.—Blue; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

Flavum.—Yellow, free-flowering perennial; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

Rubrum.—Brilliant scarlet; 1 foot. 3d. packet.

A.S. LOBELIA.

Beautiful little plants. Their dwarf habit and free-blooming qualities and effective appearance render them invaluable for beds or edgings. When planted in masses, they make a grand display, the plants being covered with bloom. March to September.

Crystal Palace Compacta.—H.A. Dark blue; height, 6 inches. 6d. packet.

Emperor William.—H.A. Dark blue; height, 4 inches. 6d. packet.

A.S. LUPINS.

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupins are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spikes of bloom; 3 feet. Hardy annuals.

Fine Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Perennial Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 6d. packet.

A.S. LUNARIA BIENNIS (Honesty).

Very pretty; March to September.

Alba.—H.B. White; height, 2 feet. 3d. packet.

Mixed.—H.B. Various; height, 2 feet. 3d. packet.

MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock).

Bicornis.—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance, as soon as the sun has set. Lilac; 1 foot. Hardy annual. 3d. packet.

MIMULUS.

Well-known hardy perennials and general favourites, thriving best in rather moist situations. Those grown for the beauty of their flowers are better when treated as half-hardy annuals.

Queen's Prize.—Beautiful large flowers, of many brilliant colours; height, 9 inches. 6d. packet.

Moschatus (Musk).—6d. packet.

A.S.**MARIGOLD.**

Showy annuals, suitable for beds or borders.
African Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

French Mixed.—H.A. Various; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Giant Tree.—Strong grower, producing abundance of flower; variety of colours. 6d. packet.



Kochia trichophylla. 6d. packet.

MIGONETTE—"NEW GIANT."

A greatly improved strain of a compact growing variety. The flowers are of an immense size, forming a graceful as well as a compact spike of extraordinary keeping qualities, retaining their grace and fragrance until every bud opens. 1/- per packet.

MIGONETTE.

Well-known Hardy Annuals, with Sweet-Scented Flowers.

Crimson Queen.—Deep red spikes of flowers; height, 1 foot. 3d. packet.

Machet.—A dwarf red-flowered variety, of sturdy growth. 6d. packet.

Large-Flowering.—Vigorous, tall, and free-growing, having long spikes of yellow and orange flowers. 3d. packet.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

Mixed.—Dwarf spreading annuals, with large, showy, single flowers of pink and white; succeeding well in dry situations. 6d. packet.

MARTYNIA.

Fragrans.—Hardy annual, with large Gloxinia-like flowers, which are followed by fruit of a curious shape; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not).

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed. They succeed best in moist situations. Hardy perennials.

Alba.—H.P. White; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Alpestris (Forget-Me-Not).—H.P. Blue; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

Fine Mixed.—H.P. Various; height, 12 inches. 3d. packet.

NICOTIANA.

Afinis.—Pure white, long tube-shaped flowers borne in clusters, exceedingly fragrant towards evening. Half-hardy annual. Height, 3 feet. 3d. packet.

Large-Flowered Hybrids.—Showy and profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers throughout Summer and Autumn. 2 to 3 feet high. 6d. per packet.

NEMESIA.

Free-flowering, bushy, hardy annual, about 12 inches in height, growing well in any rich soil. Sow under glass early in spring, and transplant the seedlings in October and November.

Strumosa Grandiflora.—Mixed colours, including white, pale yellow, crimson, and an almost endless diversity of intermediate shades. 6d. packet.

NEMOPHILA.

This is one of the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing hardy annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades most strikingly beautiful.

Insignis.—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light-blue flowers; 6 inches. 3d. per packet.

All Varieties, Mixed.—6 inches. 3d. packet.

A.S.**NIGELLA.**

(Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush).

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods; 1½ feet. Hardy annuals.

Miss Jekyll.—A fine variety, producing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers, which are of a clear Cornflower blue; 1 foot. 6d. packet.

Mixed.—3d. packet.

S.**NASTURTIIUM.**

These dwarf varieties are all hardy annuals, and excellent for bedding or borders, forming compact plants about 1 foot high. They bloom profusely, and the rich and varied colours make a brilliant show. All are of the easiest culture.

Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed.—Fine, hardy climbers, for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. 3d. packet.

Mixed Tom Thumb.—This includes many distinct and showy colours, having both light and dark types of foliage in mixture. 3d. packet.

S.**PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower).**

Hardy perennial climbers, suitable for covering fences.

Coerulea Grandiflora.—Pretty blue and white flowers. 3d. packet.

Edulis.—Chiefly grown for the well-known passion fruit. 3d. packet.

A.S.**PAEONIA CHINENSIS.**

Hardy plants; produce large Rose-like flowers of many shades. My seed was saved from a celebrated collection. March to September. The seed is slow in germinating.

Splendid.—H.P. Various; height, 3 feet. 1/- packet.

A.S. PELARGONIUM (Geranium).

Beautiful, showy, free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy perennials.

Large-Flowered, or Show.—Choicest mixed. 2/- packet.

Zonale.—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. packet.

A.S. PENTSTEMON.

Handsome herbaceous perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long, tubular flowers being very ornamental.

Mixed.—Height, 3 feet. 6d. packet.

Grandiflora, Mixed.—A beautiful strain, producing very brilliant flowers of large size; 3 feet. 1/- packet.

S. PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

Hardy perennial climber, with curious-shaped flowers of a light purple and white colour. 6d. packet.

A.S. PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

(6d. packet.)

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and, whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for, if sown from August to November, it will bloom continuously throughout the summer and autumn. Hardy annuals. 6d. packet.

Grandiflora.—Large flowering Phlox; extra large flowers; mixed colours.

Dwarf "Cecily," Mixed.—A splendid new large-flowering strain, of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed; 6 inches.

Splendens.—Large crimson flowers, white centre.

Cuspidata Mixed.—Flowers of regular star-like form; colour varied.

BEAUTIFUL BEDDING PLANTS.

Cineraria Grandiflora 1/6 doz.
Primula Malacoides 1/6 doz.

Post Free.

POLYANTHUS.

Charming early spring-flowering plants, perfectly hardy and very effective in lines, beds or masses. They succeed best in rich soil, and in a somewhat moist and partially-shaded position. The seed should be sown in shallow pans or boxes, and be stood in a cool frame or shaded place outside. Sown early in spring, the plants will flower in 12 months.

New Giant Strain.—Flowers large, on long foot stalks; brilliant and varied in colour. 1/- packet.

POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE.

(1/- per packet.)

Large-Flowered Bedding Hybrids (Bunch-Flowered Primrose).—This distinct and beautiful type should be grown in every garden. It is unrivalled as a spring-flowering border plant, producing a beautiful display of rich and varied colours. The blooms are much larger than the ordinary Primrose. The plants are hardier, and have a much longer duration of bloom.

POPPY.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

"Sunbeam Improved."—This strain of Iceland Poppy includes many new tints, such as maize, cream and various tones of rose. Flowers are much larger than any other Iceland Poppy, and are borne on long thick stems. 1/- per packet.

Iceland Poppies.—Mixed, including white and orange. 6d. packet.

Shirley American Legion (Waller-Franklin).—This new single Shirley is a dazzling orange scarlet of enormous size, borne on long stout

stems. The plants are of very erect robust growth. 1/- packet.

NEW AUSTRALIAN RAISED ICELAND POPPIES.

Coonarra Pinks.—A combination of pink and salmon shades, quite original in its delicacy. The variety of shades is very wide and extremely dainty and perfect. The flowers are borne in great profusion on substantial and long stems, making them specially desirable for cutting. 1/- per packet.

Tangerine.—Flowers of a russet orange colour make this variety particularly valuable for decorative work, and I offer it to my customers fully confident that it will give satisfaction. 1/- per packet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

(6d. packet.)

Double Carnation, Mixed.—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed; 2½ feet.

Shirley.—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range all shades.

Oriental (The Large Oriental Poppy).—The showy deep crimson flowers have a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; 2 feet.

PRIMULAS.

For early flowering, sow the seed in September and October, and for late use up till the end of January, in well-drained pots or pans. As soon as seedlings are large enough to handle, prick off into pans or boxes, giving plenty of drainage. When plants are about an inch high, they must be potted off singly into three-inch pots, and again in four weeks into six-inch pots, which is the flowering size.

Finest Fringed Mixed.—A superb mixture of all the finest named varieties; height, 9 inches. 1/6 packet.

Primula Obconica Grandiflora.—These large-flowering varieties are great improvements, producing trusses of large fringed-edge flowers, containing several colours, including lavender, bluish pink, white, rose, etc. Mixed colours. 1/- packet.

Primula Malacoides.—This very pretty introduction is quite hardy when grown in a sheltered position out of doors. The flowers are of a delicate shade of lavender, produced in whorls on tall, graceful spikes, in great profusion. 6d. packet.

A.S. PETUNIA.

For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early, and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season, until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a rich soil and sunny position.

The flower, from its beauty, fragrance and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders.

Giants of California.—A giant strain, of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Highly recommended. 1/6 per packet.

Giant Double Mixed.—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers, of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. 2/6 packet.

Grandiflora Fimbriata, fl. pl.—Double fringed, large-flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2/6 packet.

Hybrida Single.—Finest mixed. 3d. packet.

Grandiflora Single.—Large-flowered, superb mixed. 1/- packet.

Rosy Morn (Nana Compacta).—A very charming compact variety, excellent for bedding purposes. The flowers are of a bright rosy pink, with white throat. 1 ft. 6d. packet.

NEW PETUNIA—

"GIANT RUFFLES."

This new Giant Flowered selection includes all the shades of Crimson, Violet, White and Lavender. The blooms are beautifully ruffled and fringed—often measuring 4 to 5 inches across. The colours are marked with a superb variety

of gorgeous veinings, blotches and stripes. 2/- per packet.

Strong, well-grown Seedlings of *Petunia* Giants of California available in September. Price, 4/6 per dozen, post free.

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Dwarf-growing plants, with bright golden-yellow foliage; suitable for borders and edgings. 3d. packet.
Roseum Mixed (Persian Insect Powder Plant).—Handsome herbaceous perennials, with large single and semi-double flowers of various colours; excellent for cutting; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

PORTULACA.

A beautiful class of half-hardy annuals, specially adapted for shallow soils; they are charming dwarf plants for dry, sunny situations and exposed rock-work, flowering profusely during the hottest weather; height, 3 inches.

Double Mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection. 6d. packet.

Finest Single Mixed.—Large variety of brilliant colour. 3d. packet.

PRIMROSE.

Well-known early spring-flowering hardy perennials, of the easiest culture, being most at home in rather shaded spots. The hybrids now offered are possessed of extremely rich and varied colours, as well as excellent constitution.

Superb Hybrids.—Large flowers, containing many bright and beautiful shades of colour. 6d. packet.

Blue Flowered.—The most prominent feature of these Primroses is the remarkable colour, which is developed into many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. 1/- packet.

Yellow (Common Primrose).—6d. packet.

RANUNCULUS.

(6d. per packet.)

Asiaticus Superbissimus.—Producing flowers of great variety of colour same season seeds are sown. Seeds should be sown early Autumn.

S. RICINUS (Castor Oil Plant).

Half-hardy annuals, with ornamental foliage.
Finest Mixed.—Height, 3 to 7 feet. 3d. packet.

A. ROMNEYA (Californian Poppy).

Coulteri.—Hardy perennial, with large pure white flowers. 1/- packet.

S. RUDBECKIA.

Bicolor Superba.—A garden annual, about 2 feet high; long-stemmed, golden-yellow flowers, with maroon spots. 6d. packet.

SALVIA.

(6d. packet.)

Bonfire.—A greatly improved *Salvia Splendens*, the spikes, in many cases, being over 15 inches long, and freely produced all over the plants. The vivid scarlet colour of the flower is very striking.

Patens.—Rich, intense blue; most beautiful variety. 1/- packet.

A.S. SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful, large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy annuals.

Emperor.—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. 6d. packet.

Grandiflora.—Finest mixed; 1½ feet. 3d. packet.

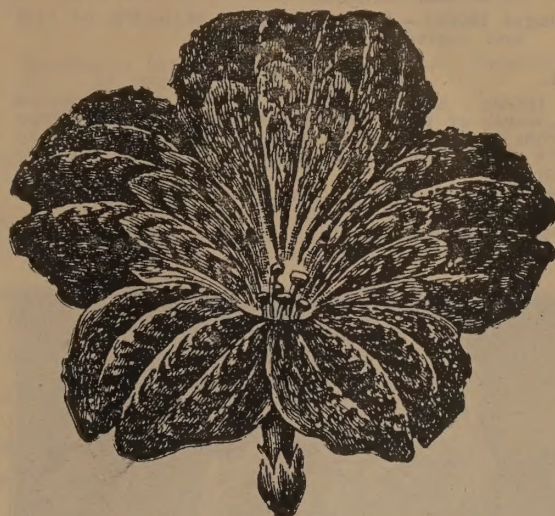
A.S. SCHIZANTHUS.

(6d. per packet.)

Beautiful, showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form, they resemble the Orchid; 1 to 1½ feet. Hardy annuals.

Hybrida Grandiflora, Mixed.—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and beautiful colours of this variety.

Wisetonensis.—These wonderfully showy plants are of great effect in the mass, also handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white, dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown.



Salpiglossis.

A.S. SCABIOSA.

Well-known hardy plants; very useful for cut flowers.

Snowball.—A very fine, pure white annual variety. 6d. packet.

Dwarf Mixed.—Hardy annuals; 2 feet. 3d. packet.

Azure Fairy.—A free blooming variety bearing large flowers of a delicate and pale mauve shade, exceptionally useful for cutting owing to their long stems. One of the best of this class. 6d. packet.

Caucasica.—One of the most beautiful of the hardy perennials. The flowers, which will last in water for a week, are of a most lovely lilac tint; only suitable for cool climates; 2 feet. Bulk packet 3/-.

TWO NEW GIANT SCABIOSAS.

Peach Blossom.—"Highly Commended" by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. A beautiful shade of Peach Blossom Pink, large size and long stems. An excellent cut flower. 1/- packet.

Shasta.—A pure white of enormous size, the flowers measuring three and a half inches across, with extremely long stems. 1/- packet.

SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA.

This is a South African form of this handsome species, and is of a charming shade of delicate mauve. The flowers are beautifully formed like *S. Caucasica*, and are from two to two-and-a-half inches across. The foliage is decorative. Very useful for cutting and garden decoration. 1/- packet.

SUNFLOWER.

Hardy annuals, blooming through the summer and autumn.

Dwarf Double.—Yellow; height, 3½ feet. 3d. packet.

Globosus Multiflorus.—Large double yellow flowers. Height, 6 feet. 3d. packet.

Tall Varieties, Mixed.—3d. packet.

Miniature Hybrids, Mixed.—A superb mixture, composed exclusively of the finest new varieties. 3d. packet.

Red Flowered.—The dark centre is surmounted by a band of purple or chestnut red, the tips of the petals showing the original yellow. 5ft. 6d. packet.

SWEET WILLIAM.

3d. packet.

Well-known hardy biennials, excellent for borders, producing large heads of beautifully coloured flowers.

Double Mixed.—Seed saved from a fine collection of double varieties.

Single Mixed.—Large-flowering varieties, of rich and varied colours.

A. SWEET SULTAN.

Hardy annuals, with large sweet-scented flowers; of great value for cutting. Seedlings from autumn sowing produce finer flowers, and the plants bloom longer, than from seed sown in spring.

Suaveolens.—Yellow; height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Finest Mixed.—Height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.



Stock—Early Giant Imp. Golden Rose. 1/6 pkt.

STOCKS.

Spring and summer-flowering, or Ten-week, Stocks are amongst the finest annuals in cultivation, their massive spikes of richly-coloured flowers making a striking display through the blooming season. Seed can be sown right through the four seasons with good results.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES (Hardy Annuals).

Giant Perfection.—A splendid race, of strong, pyramidal growth and fine branching habit, bearing long spikes of beautiful large double flowers; height, 2 feet. 6d. packet.

Princess Alice.—A very fine branching Ten-week Stock, producing large spikes of beautiful white flowers; excellent for cutting; height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

Navy Blue.—A beautiful variety, with large tresses of deep blue flowers. 6d. packet.

Dwarf Large Flowering.—Saved from pot-grown plants; the finest Ten-week Stock. 1/-.

Fine Mixed.—Saved from the best varieties; grown in the open. 3d. packet.

EARLY LARGE-FLOWERING STOCKS.

Almond Blossom.—White, shaded carmine.

Peach Blossom.—Delicate flesh pink.

Queen Alexandra.—Rosy lilac.

Crimson King.—Brilliant crimson.

Snow King.—Pure white.

Beauty of Nice.—A delicate shade of fleshy pink.

Golden King.—Primrose yellow.

Each variety, 6d. packet. Collection of seven varieties separate, 3/- **Fine Mixed.**—6d. packet.

Early Giant Imperial Golden Rose.—A rich light rose enhanced by a pleasing golden effect in the centre of each individual floret. Very double, large flowers on long stems. A wonderful cut flower. 1/6 packet.

INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

East Lothian.—Finest mixed. 6d. packet.

Mont Blanc.—The plants grow to a height of 2 feet, and the strain has been so carefully selected that the plants are one mass of bloom, and the flowers are of the purest snow-white, and perfectly double. 6d. packet.

BROMPTON STOCKS (Hardy Biennial).

6d. packet.

The Brompton Stocks are well known for their robust growth and immense spikes of large double flowers, which are produced the following season.

Finest Mixed.—An unsurpassed strain, both as to size and the brilliant colour of the flowers.

A.S. VERBENA.

Beautiful, hardy perennials, suitable for beds and borders. The flowers are of the most brilliant colours, and are produced in great abundance. The last few years the Verbena has been greatly improved, and new races have sprung up which can easily be raised from seed; the plants so raised are more vigorous in growth.

New Hybrida Grandiflora Etna.—Large trusses of intense Paul Crampbell geranium red with a small creamy yellow eye. The individual florets are over one inch in diameter. 1/- packet.

Mammoth.—This is a grand strain of mammoth-flowered Verbena. It produces uniformly magnificent trusses. It embraces a large range of most bright and distinct colours. 6d. packet.

VIOLA.

A wonderful bedding plant which has come very much to the fore the last few years. It is somewhat similar to the Bedding Pansy, but blooms are rather smaller. It is unequalled among the Pansy family for freedom of flowering and length of blooming season, even after the hot weather commences. For massing and for borders, they are invaluable. For time of sowing and cultivation, treat the same as Pansies, except that when planting out, space them about four to six inches apart. They will then make an unbroken carpet of bloom in the flowering season. 6d. packet.

Papilio.—A bicolor variety. The flowers are deep blue, shading away to pale blue and white. Comes very true to description.

Lutea Grandiflora.—A yellow-flowering variety, well suited for bedding.

Admiration.—Beautiful dark blue flowers.

A.S. WALLFLOWER.

Double Dwarf German.—The plants are dwarf and compact, and the beautiful large spikes of flowers are deliciously scented. Height, 18 inches. 6d. packet.

(Single Varieties.)

Extra Early Parisian.—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. 6d. packet.



Verbena grandiflora Etna. 1/- packet.

Blood Red.—Dark red flowers. Height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

Finest Mixed Varieties.—3d. packet.

S. ZEA JAPONICA (Japanese Striped Maize).

Handsome ornamental foliage plants. Height, 6 feet. 3d. packet.

S. ZINNIA.

These attractive and decorative half-hardy annuals are most desirable plants for mixed borders or bedding purposes, and are remarkable for the profusion and duration of their flowers.

Grandiflora Plenissima Superb Mixed.—The perfectly-formed double flowers are of immense size and substance, and displayed well above the foliage. The colours are most intense. 6d. packet.

Tom Thumb Mixed.—A charming variety, with medium-size double flowers.

Fine Mixed.—Height, 18 inches. 3d. packet.

New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.—These are of recent origin, yet they quickly became known because of their many outstanding features. The flowers are of immense size. They are made up of a large number of small petals, which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. This is a decided improvement over the Giant Mammoth type, which many gardeners consider stiff in effect. The plants make a strong growth, and form a compact, well-rounded bush about 2 feet tall. The flowers are borne on long sturdy stems above the foliage. 1/- packet.

Herbaceous and Other Plants.

TREE BEGONIAS.

Begoniaceae.

These strong-growing varieties are fine subjects for planting against posts or sides of bush-houses, where they flower continuously through Summer and Autumn. Growing six or more feet high, they are amongst the most handsome of all bush-house plants.

Beatrice Roseby.—Salmon pink, with beautiful bronzy foliage. 2/-.

Coralina.—Orange scarlet, with dark green foliage. 2/-.

Lucerne.—Immense clusters of red flowers, the foliage is large and attractive. The most handsome of all. 2/-.

Mabel Roseby.—Pure spotless white; fine foliage. 2/-.

President Carnot.—Deep rose flowers. 1/6.

HARDENBERGIA, Native Sarsaparilla, or Climbing Lilac. Leguminosae.

Hardy twiners and half climbers, with attractive pea-shaped flowers, in early Spring.

comptoniana.—The dark large-flowered variety from Western Australia. Strong climber. 1/6.

monophylla.—Purple; shrubby or half-climbing habit. 1/6.

monophylla alba.—Pure white; shrubby or half-climbing habit. 1/6.

monophylla rosea.—Pink, with shrubby or half-climbing habit. 1/6.

HEUCHERA.

Sanguinea.—Coral red. Makes a pretty border, and useful for cutting. 1/- each; 7/6 dozen.

Rosea.—Pale rose pink, in long elegant sprays. 1/- each.

LONDON PRIDE (*Saxifraga Umbrosa*).

Tiny flesh-pink flowers in elegant sprays on thin, stiff stems. Useful as a cut flower alone or for mixing with other flowers. Good as a rockery or bordering plant. 1/- each; 9/- dozen.

LITHOSPERMUM.

Prostratum, Heavenly Blue.—Creeping plant, with small flowers of the deepest blue. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

Spikes of rich red flowers, 30 inches long; foliage coppery bronze. Very effective. 1/3 each; 10/- dozen.

NEW HYDRANGEAS.

In recent years some very beautiful new Hydrangeas have been raised in France. They are quite distinct, both in foliage and flowers, from the old variety. The colourings are magnificent, and some of them bloom right into the winter.

The colours range from deep pink to vivid blue and pure white to delicate bluish. The colour varies according to soil and locality, but it is always beautiful.

Price, 2/6 each; 24/- dozen, except those priced; also large specimens.

Agnes Barillet.—Extra large round creamy white flowers, erect growth.

Bouquet Rose.—Very free flowering, small heads of either bright rose or deep blue, according to the soil. An excellent variety for cutting.

Dentelle.—Creamy white, passing to tender rose; sometimes blue.

La Lorraine.—Tender rose, turning to brighter rose.

Louis Foucard.—Bright carmine rose.

Louis Mouilliere.—White, with small blue centre; rather striking.

Marechal Foch.—Lovely shade of metallic blue, shaded rose; fine truss.

Mme. Maurice Hamar.—Pretty flesh rose.

Mme. Mouilliere.—Pure white, with a rosy carmine eye, serrated petals.

Mousseline.—With us this comes a clear sky blue with a pure white centre.

Parsival.—Deep ruby red, large solid truss; flowers shaped like Primulas. 5/-.

Ronsard.—White ground washed greenish yellow, tinted mauve blue. Enormous pips, which are prettily serrated.

Sou. de Mme. Chautard.—Bright rose. Very deep colour; one of the brightest.

NEPETA (Cat Mint).

Mussini.—Low growing with dainty silvery-grey foliage; flowers deep lavender on spikes about 6 inches long. A very profuse bloomer, and gives a lovely sheet of colour during many months; most useful for borders. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

PETUNIA (Ruffled Monsters).

These glorious Petunias are a great improvement on those known as Giants of California or Superbissima. The colourings and markings are exquisite, the petals wonderfully curled. I have had many letters of praise about those supplied last year, the general tone of which was that nothing in Petunias had been seen like them before.

Strong Plants from boxes, 4/- dozen, post free.
Plants in small pots, 9/- dozen, 1/- each.

15/- dozen.

Plants in larger pots, bushy and ready to bloom, 1/6 each.

PENTSTEMON.

Heterophyllus.—Rich blue, sometimes tinted red; tubular flowers in elegant spikes; recommended for edgings. 1/6.

Named Varieties. in showy colours. Strong plants in 5 in. pots. 15/- dozen; 1/6 each.

Choice Varieties, not named; a splendid assortment of the large flowered type. 12/- dozen; 1/3 each.

RARE DWARF IVY GERANIUMS.

The following new varieties are a great improvement on the older sorts, both the pips and trusses are much larger, and the colours quite distinct. They are a cross between the ivy type and the old-fashioned Geraniums; excellent for beds and borders, specially in dry situations.

Price, 1/6 each; or 15/- dozen.

Antoine Crozy.—Brilliant orange scarlet, with dark red markings.

Chingford Rose.—Lavender pink, carmine markings in the centre.

His Majesty The King.—Dark crimson. This makes a glorious patch of colour.

Millfield Gem.—Blush rose, with slight carmine markings.

Papa Chapper.—Crimson; a bright and rich colour.

Rival.—Bright flame red, distinct and beautiful.

Vicar of Shirley.—Bright orange scarlet.

SALVIA.

Patens.—Bright blue. 1/- and 1/6 each.

Barbata.—Rich royal purple, with distinct grey-green foliage; Winter flowering. 1/6 each.

Bonfire.—Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft., in 3 in. pots. 1/- each; 6/- dozen.

Farinacea.—Pale blue, in 3 in. pots, 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

Fulgens.—Red, winter flowering. 1/6 each.

Harbinger (New).—The finest of the **Bonfire** type; long spikes of brilliant scarlet, which stand well above the foliage. Comes into flower much earlier than **Bonfire**. In 3 in. pots, 8/- dozen; 5 in. pots, 1/6.

Smouldering Fire (New).—Quite a new break in the **Bonfire** type as regards colour, which is dark maroon red. In 3 in. pots, 8/- dozen; 5 in. pots, 1/6.

Uliginosa.—Rich sky blue; a good perennial. 1/6 each.

For *Salvia Bonfire* and *Farinacea*, see also Seedlings.

SESBANIA TRIPETII (Brazilian Glory Pea).

Handsome shrub, covered with graceful mimosa-like foliage, and producing lovely tango or orange scarlet flowers in large racemes over a flowering season usually extending from October till March. A rapid growing plant, which usually flowers the first year, 9 ft. 2/- each.

STATICE.

Caspia.—Long elegant sprays of pale violet flowers; very beautiful and most useful for mixing with other flowers. 2/- and 2/6 each.

Latifolia (Sea Lavender).—Spreading sprays of lavender blue flowers in pretty panicles; very hardy and useful for cutting. 2/6 each.

Macrophyllum.—Large sprays of rich blue flowers. Most effective as a garden plant; stands exposed positions. 1/6 and 2/6 each.

All the varieties of *Statice* are most useful when cut and dried, as they provide splendid winter decoration in vases.

VERBENA.

Verbenas are excellent for bordering large beds, massing under standard Roses, or planted in beds by themselves. When the shoots become straggly, cut well back, and they will soon bloom again better than ever.

Blue Shades.—In selected types. Plants in pots, 9/- dozen; 60/- 100.

Mauve Beauty.—Clear mauve, carrying a fair-sized truss. Strong plants in pots. 1/- each; 9/- dozen; 60/- per 100.

Miss Willmot.—Salmon pink. A beautiful and pleasing shade. Carries a large truss and blooms profusely. Strong plants in pots from cuttings only 1/- each; 9/- dozen; 60/- per 100.

Mrs. Ed. Gray.—Bright pink, with a clear white eye. The individual flowers of this variety are as big as a sixpenny piece, and the truss is enormous for a *Verbena*. Plants in pots. 1/- each, 9/- dozen; 60/- per 100.

Improved Scarlet.—This is the finest scarlet *Verbena* we know. The flower heads are almost conical in shape, and build up to a great size. A bed or border of these, planted 12 inches apart. 1/- each, 9/- doz., 60/- 100

BAZAARS and FETES.

I grow many thousands of plants for this purpose, and supply at wholesale rates. If clients are undecided what to stock, it is advisable to state the amount they wish to spend and leave the selection to the salesman in charge of that department. He will send whatever is in a good marketable condition at the time.

WINDOW BOXES.

This delightful form of gardening is becoming more popular every year, and with the advent of flat life it is likely to increase. We grow many suitable plants for this purpose, well advanced, to make a show almost at once. Our advice on suitable combinations is at your disposal.

James Railton's

PANSIES

The Pansy is a universal favourite, the rich, velvety flowers of many brilliant colours being produced from early spring until late in autumn. For early spring flowering, the seed should be sown in February, March or April, and the seedlings protected through the winter months. For summer and autumn flowering, sow in August, September, and October. They love rich sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers.

Pansy,
"Monarch Strain."
Seed, 2/6 pkt.

The Finest Pansy in Cultivation.

Giant Trimardeau.—The flowers are very large. Fine range of colours. 6d. packet.

Masterpiece.—The petals are frilled. Flowers of good size, and stand up well. Very fine. 1/- packet.

Cassier's Blotched.—A fine strain of blotched Pansies of great richness. Splendid variety. 1/- packet.

Fine Mixed.—Containing several named varieties. 6d. packet.

Bath's Empress

2/6 per packet.

This variety has proved to be the finest Pansy in cultivation. The flowers are of enormous size, and beautifully spotted and blotched—so beautiful that no description or praise can do justice to them. They are what may be termed prize winners, and all intending exhibitors who cultivate this variety will be successful, if the methods of cultivation are carried out properly.

Bugnot's Exhibition

This selection is more striking and rich in colours than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. 2/- packet.

New Pansy

"Monarch Strain."

This superb mixture will produce enormous bloom in all the richest colourings and markings, and contains the largest and best types only. It is the result of many years of carefully selecting for size, colour, texture and length of stem. The blooms are truly gigantic, and include the most richly coloured of the stained and blotched varieties. 2/6 per packet.

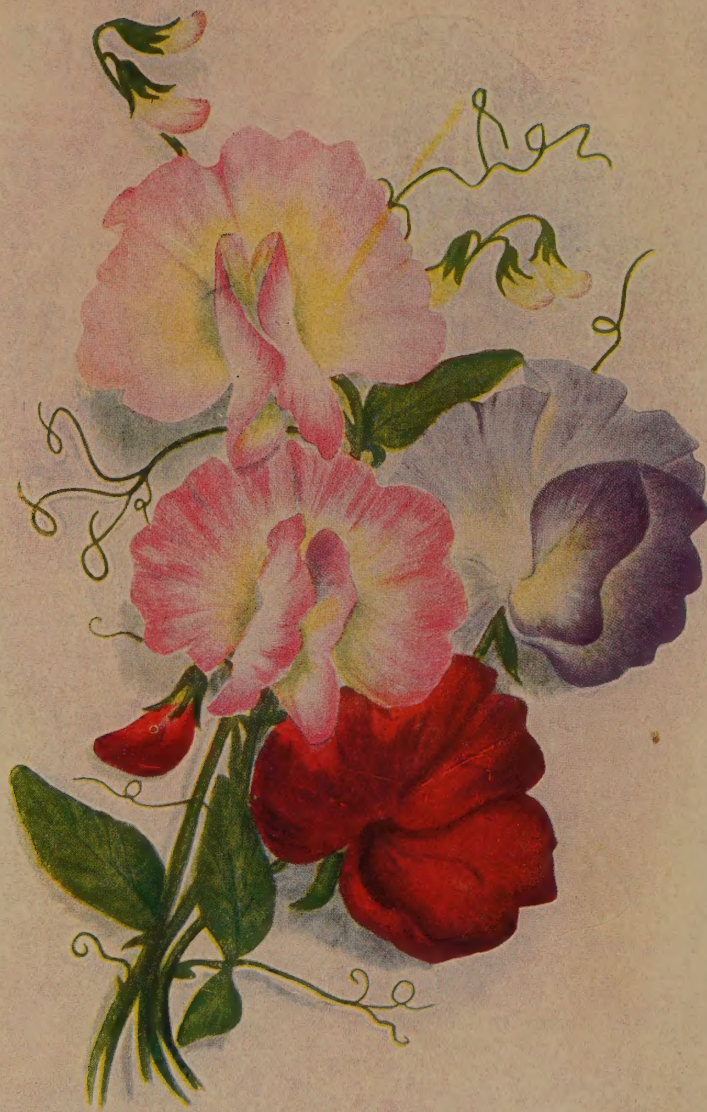
James Railton's Early Flowering Sweet Peas

The Sweet Pea that Blossoms
for Several Months, when
Flowers are scarce.

Hints on Growing Early Flowering Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas may be grown in any garden, provided they are properly looked after. Seed should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, about six inches apart with 3 feet between the rows, in well-trenched soil. The plants will blossom more freely if the seed is not sown too thickly. When the plants are 4 to 5 inches high they will require stakes for support. Regular watering and hoeing is most essential. To secure abundance of flowers, it is necessary to see that the flowers are freely cut, and seed pods not allowed to form.

Sow seed of Early Flowering Sweet Peas from January to May. Plants will flower from two to three months after the seed has been sown. Seed sown where the plants are intended to flower give the best results.



Early Flowering Sweet Peas. 6d. packet.

Collections of Early Flowering

Special "A" Collection.

Five Choicest Varieties, named, for 2/-.

Special "B" Collection.

Eight Choicest Varieties, named, for 2/6.

Special "C" Collection.

Twelve Choicest Varieties, for 3/-.

Special Mixture, from named varieties, 6d. packet.

I have taken particular care to combine in these collections, an assortment of distinct, showy varieties. The range of colours includes everything that is desirable in Sweet Pea, and the varieties are all large-flowering and free-blooming.

James Railton's Spring and Summer Sweet Peas

Collection "A."

Six Distinct Named Varieties, for 1/6.

Collection "B."

Eight Distinct Named Varieties, for 2/-.

Collection "C."

Twelve Distinct Named Varieties, for 2/6.

Sow from May until September.

Finest Mixture of Colours, 6d. packet.

General Nursery Department.



ANEMONE, JAPONICA

(Japanese Anemones).

These rank amongst the showiest and most useful of late Summer and Autumn flowering herbaceous perennials. They are perfectly hardy, thriving in any ordinary soil, growing 2 to 3 feet high.

Alice Rose. —Large clear rose, semi-double	1/6
Anrole. —Rose pink, semi-double	1/6
Galathee. —Deep rose pink, very double	1/6
Hon. Joubert. —Single white	1/6
Prince Henry. —Semi-double, rosy crimson	1/6
Profusion. —Tall growing, pale pink	1/6
Queen Charlotte. —Large delicate pink flowers of great substance	1/6
Whirlwind. —Large snowy white, semi-double	1/6

ASTERS, PERENNIAL.

(Michaelmas Daisies).

Price, 12/- per dozen.



BEGONIA.

Beautiful Bedding
vars. available Oct.
to May, 2/6 doz.
posted.



BEGONIAS.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED VARIETIES.

They are easily grown, requiring no artificial heat, simply a cold greenhouse or a sheltered spot in the garden. After they have done flowering, and when the bulbs are thoroughly ripened, they may be lifted out of the ground and stored in a dry place, first covering the bulbs with dry sand to prevent them shrivelling. The tubers rest through the winter months, and during that period no water must be given.

Extra Selected Dry Tubers. Obtainable from June to November. Double varieties, 1/6 each, 15/- doz.; Single varieties, 1/- each, 10/- doz. Basket or Drooping varieties, 1/- each, 15/- doz.

BAZAAR PLANTS.

I make a speciality of these, selecting varieties most suitable and saleable.

Wholesale prices are charged in every instance. I shall be glad to supply prices, etc.

BOLTONIA.

Tall-growing, herbaceous perennial, with dense heads of daisy-like flowers in autumn. Very effective.

Asteroides.—White 1/6

CANNAS.

They bloom profusely throughout the Summer and Autumn months, and are of easy culture, merely requiring a plentiful supply of water during the flowering period.

My collection includes all the best sorts in cultivation.

1/6 each. 15/- per dozen.

CAMELLIAS.

The best site for Camellias is an eastern aspect, shaded, if possible, from the afternoon sun. It is also advisable, for the first season, to protect the plants from the fierce rays of the sun during the summer months.

The plants should all be mulched, and during dry weather kept watered till they get well established. Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each. Extra size plants at a proportionately higher rate.

Alba Plena.—One of the best; beautiful double white.

Aspasia.—White, pink spots; very large.

Commandt Biato.—Rose colour; very fine.

Harriet Beecher.—Beautifully imbricated; large.

H. B. Sheather.—Crimson; very popular.

Mathotiana.—Dark crimson; large flower.

Mattes Maline.—Beautiful pink blossoms.

Magnificent.—Pink, very pretty; vigorous grower.

Rafia.—One of the best; beautiful carmine red.

Reine des Beauties.—Bright pink; greatly admired.

Virginia Franco.—Rose, changing to pink.

Tricolor.—White, splashed red and crimson.

DAPHNE PLANTS.

Strong plants are only available from June to September; these months I recommend for planting. Will grow in any good garden loam. They need shelter and plenty of water during hot weather.

Order early, as there is only a limited number of plants available. Prices, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 15/- and 20/- each, according to size.

DELPHINIUM CROWNS.

Ready from May to September. Splendid 12 months old Crowns.

Price, 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Small Crowns, 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.

These crowns have all flowered, and constitute a splendid collection of Kelway's choice hybrids. Really, there is no flower so beautiful for Spring, Summer and Autumn display. Plants are easily grown in all soils.

DELPHINIUM.

(Perennial Larkspurs).

These handsome, stately plants produce long bold flower spikes, ranging in colour from the palest sky blue to the darkest shades of indigo and violet. Some have a tinge of rose, pink, or

purple, and the bee-like centres varying from pure white to brown and bronzy black. Some of the varieties are remarkable for their large single flowers, others for their very double or large semi-double flowers. When grown in bold groups, whether in beds, herbaceous borders or shrubberies, few plants are so striking, or produce a more brilliant effect, during the Summer and early Autumn.

Delphiniums are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil well enriched with manure. Before planting dig the ground deeply, adding plenty of well decomposed manure. Copious waterings in Summer, when the weather is dry, will secure finer flower spikes, and if after the first flowering the plants are cut down, fresh flower-spikes will be produced, thus lengthening the display. They are distinctly lime-loving plants, and frequent dressings of well slacked lime during Winter and Spring will be found beneficial to the plants, as well as keeping in check slugs, which play such havoc with the tender shoots.

DIERAMA.

(Wand Flower).

Hardy evergreen bulbous plant, with grassy foliage. In late Summer producing pendulous Foxglove-like flowers on spikes 8 feet tall.

Pulcherrima.—Rosy purple 1/6 per clump

EULALIA.

Highly ornamental hardy grasses, forming dense clumps of attractive striped foliage during Summer. Cut back in Winter.

Japonica Alba Lineata.—Foliage striped green and white 1/6

Japonica Zebrina.—Foliage with transverse yellow lines 1/6

FUNKIA.

(Plantation Lily).

Hardy herbaceous plants, with ornamental foliage, producing large spikes of Lily-like flowers in Summer. Very suitable as pot plants for bush houses.

Ovata.—Large handsome green foliage; flowers purple 1/6

Undulata fol. variegated.—Small foliage, striped green and white; very effective in spring 1/6

Subcordata.—Pure white 1/6

FUCHSIAS.

The Fuchsia is one of the finest flowers for garden decoration that is grown. It is also a good greenhouse and window gardening plant, being easily cultivated. When grown outside it should be planted in a shady spot.

The soil should be enriched with well-decomposed manure; during dry weather give plenty of water, and once a week a little weak liquid manure, made as follows:—To one bushel of cow manure and 1 lb. of soot, add 20 gallons of water.

A Splendid Collection of Choicest Named Varieties, consisting of Double and Single. Price, 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

GAURA.

A distinct perennial plant, growing to about 3 feet, and producing quantities of flowers throughout most of the year.

Lindheimeri.—White 1/6

GEUM COCCINEUM.

Free-flowering perennials, with brilliantly coloured flowers in Summer. Fine for cutting.

Mrs. Bradshaw.—Double scarlet; seedlings; per dozen 1/6

Lady Stratheden.—Double yellow, per dozen 6/-

GENTIANA.

(The Gentian).

A beautiful border or rock plant, thriving in cool moist soils, specially suited for Mountainous districts; when well established it forms dense masses of green foliage, covered in Spring with large erect bell-shaped flowers.

Acaulis.—Deep rich blue 2/-

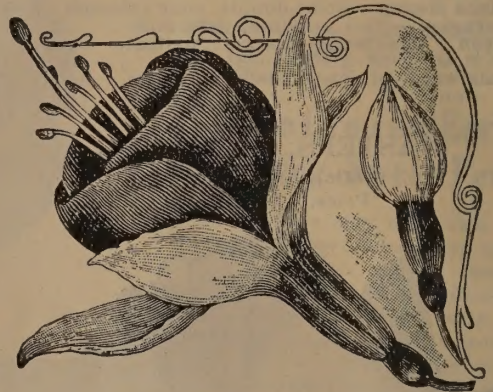
GYNERIUM

(Pampas Grass).

Hardy ornamental grasses, producing large feathery plumes, which if cut and dried last for some considerable time.

Argenteum.—White 1/6

Argenteum Roseum.—Pink 1/6



Fuschia, Single.

GYPSOPHILA.

Hardy herbaceous plant, with long tapering roots, producing in summer dense heads of minute white flowers, on light wiry stems. The spikes last for months when cut. Plant from May to July.

Paniculata.—Strong roots 1/6

BEAUTIFUL GERBERAS.

(HYBRID SOUTH AFRICAN DAISIES).

"The Aristocrat of the Suburban Garden."

The plant is a perennial, producing a wealth of blooms from early spring to late autumn, and is admirably adapted for a conspicuous position in the suburban flower garden.

The colourings incorporate pure white, yellow, orange, salmon, rose, cerise, etc., and the cut blooms lend themselves wonderfully to high-class colour scheme decorations.

Strong, well-established plants are now available from my nurseries. Price, 1/6 each. Extra strong plants, 2/6 each.

Every garden should have its bed of Gerberas. The plant is of extremely easy culture, and most liberal with its floral yield. Adapts itself to quite a variety of soils, and blooms almost throughout the entire year.

GLOXINIAS.

Gloxinias are easily grown, and in this State they will flower well in an ordinary greenhouse. They should be rested during the winter months; the best way is to dry them off in the pots that they have been grown in, and stow them away in some corner of the greenhouse or under the stages, away from the drip. In spring the old soil should be shaken off and the bulbs re-potted. A nice, light, rich soil suits them best. If required to bloom early, start some of them in a little heat; if this is done, they may be had in flower nearly the whole summer. Price, 1/- each, or 10/- per dozen varieties.

THE GOLDEN GLORY CREEPER.

(Thunbergia Gibsonii).

A new perennial creeper, with the most glorious of orange flowers. The flowers, which are freely produced, are of the most intense orange colour, borne on long stems, and last well when cut. Cut in a young state, they will last for at least a week in water. They are delightful for posies and buttonholes. The foliage of the plants is a lovely green, and makes a splendid background to the gorgeous flowers. This creeper was issued last year for the first time in Australia, and it has given very remarkable results. The plants came into flower in December, and flowered continuously until the end of August. I do not know any creeper which continues in flower for such a long period. This is the finest creeper for the small garden ever offered. Strong plants, in pots, 2/6 each.



Gloxinia.

HEDYCHUM

(French Honeysuckle).

Hardy herbaceous perennial, with strong Cannalike growth, and handsome heads of sweetly-scented flowers. A fine subject for growing under trees.

Coronarium.—Yellow and red 1/6

HELENIUM.

Handsome perennial sunflower-like plant, producing large heads of flowers in autumn, growing 3 to 4 feet.

Autumnale.—Flowers rich yellow 1/6

Riverton Gem.—Yellow, with purplish black centre 1/6

HELLEBORUS

(Christmas Rose).

Hardy evergreen perennials, with single rose-like flowers, produced freely from May to September. They delight in a shady situation in any ordinary garden soil enriched with manure. (Can be planted throughout the year.) The flowers, when cut, last for three or four weeks in water, provided the ends of the stems are split.

Tall-growing, free-flowering Hybrids from the collection, as grown in the Ballarat Gardens, where they grow to perfection, each plant producing hundreds of flowers. Pink, red, rose, purple, white, etc. Mixed colours only, 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

Named Varieties.—White, rose, pink, claret. 1/6

HELIANTHUS.

(Perennial Sunflower).

Hardy herbaceous perennials that thrive anywhere, producing during summer quantities of attractive flowers that are useful for cutting.

Maximiliana.—Single yellow; very tall growing 1/6
Multifloras.—Single yellow 1/6

IRIS GERMANICA

(The Iris).

Hardy tuberous plants that thrive almost anywhere, but prefer soil containing lime. An occasional dressing of slacked lime will overcome this deficiency. Our collection is the result of years of careful selection, having discarded countless varieties in our desire to grow only the best.

Strong plants, 1/6 each.

KNIPHOFIA

(Syn. Tritoma, Red Hot Poker).

Hardy evergreen perennials, with large sword-like foliage, from which rise stout stems surmounted by hundreds of brilliantly coloured tubular flowers, which last for weeks.

Ensifolia.—Rich golden yellow, flowering in mid-winter 2/-
Goldelse.—Golden yellow, dwarf variety . . 1/6
Meteor.—Deep yellow; a magnificent variety . 2/6
Nelsonii.—Fiery scarlet, small heads; grass-like foliage 1/6
Star of Baden.—Rich bronze yellow 2/-
Uvaria.—Red and yellow; the old Red-hot Poker 1/6

LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

Hardy herbaceous perennial, requiring a moist sheltered position, flowering in summer on spikes 2 to 3 feet high. Plant from May to August.

Queen Victoria.—Flowers vermilion scarlet; foliage purple bronze; very effective . . 1/6

LUPINUS, LUPIN

(Lupin).

Hardy herbaceous perennials, of similar growth and habit to Delphiniums. In spring and summer they throw up tall stately spikes covered with small pea-shaped flowers. Plant from May to August.

Polyphyllus Hybrids.—In mixed colours—blue, pink, white, rose, etc.; strong crowns 9/- doz., 1/- each

LYCORIS

(Spider Lilies).

Hardy bulbs, resembling Nerines in habit. Thriving in well-drained open positions. Flowers produced in late autumn without foliage, which appears in winter and spring. Plant, when dormant, from January till March, about 2 inches below the ground.

Alba.—Straw yellow, with slight tinge of red 1/6
Aurea.—Bright golden yellow 1/6
Radiata, Syn. Nerine Japonica.—Rich crimson, with golden anthers; very striking 6/- doz., 9d. each
Squamigera.—Purplish rose, large flowers . . 2/-

NERINE

(Guernsey Lilies).

Hardy bulbs, thriving in any open, well-drained positions. Bowdenii we consider one of the finest garden plants we have. It is almost evergreen, and in the autumn throws up flower spikes 18 inches to 2 feet high, each bearing a dozen or more attractive flowers; increases rapidly. Can be planted at almost any time, except when in flower.

Bowdenii.—Colour a delicate shade of rose pink; very effective . . . 15/- doz., 1/6 each
Filifolia.—Bright rosy red, grass-like foliage. Clumps 1/6
Flexuosa Alba.—Pure white, flowering in autumn and winter 1/6

NYMPHAEAE

(Water Lilies).

Hardy aquatics, with gorgeous flowers, opening in summer. I have a collection of the best named varieties in assorted shades of white, yellow, pink, red and blue. From 3/6 each.

TREE PAEONIES.

The Tree Paeony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size. They are a grand addition to the garden, as they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, being covered in the spring with elegant flowers. Three-year-old plants, 5/- each. A splendid list of varieties.



Tree Paeonies.

DOUBLE CHINESE PAEONIES.

These splendid herbaceous plants have been very much improved during the last four years, in both size and colours of flowers. The blossoms are of a very large size and last a long time cut. Paeonies like a cool, moist climate, deep, strong soil, and shelter from the hot winds. The plants should be well mulched during the summer months. 2/6 each. Plants are available from June to September.

PELARGONIUMS.

They are most suitable for pot culture or the decoration of the garden, their blooming season extending over several months. They are usually best during November and December. Perfectly hardy in the open ground, as they appreciate poor soil, and when grown as pot plants or for exhibition purposes are very strong and effective.

The following liquid manure is very good. It should be given once a week when the plants are well established:—One tablespoonful Peruvian Guano to one gallon of soot water, made the colour of colonial beer.

A Splendid Collection of Regal, Decorative, Spotted, Fancy and Show Varieties, best named sorts, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

PENTSTEMON.

Hardy perennials, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, in an open and sunny situation. Few plants are so beautiful or produce so brilliant an effect in beds or borders during spring, summer and autumn. Colours range from bluish-white, pink, salmon, rose and scarlet to violet and purple shades. The long pyramidal spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers are always admired.

Named Varieties.—Assorted colours .. 12/- doz.

Heterophyllus.—A distinct dwarf species, with clear light blue flowers 1/6

PRIZE PANSIES, IN BLOOM.

Strong, well-rooted plants, balled in soil; ready from June to August; 6d. each; 5/- dozen. If you try them this year you will find them unsurpassed and of unusual size; enormous flowers, magnificent colours, very strong; no garden is complete without them. They continue to flower for a considerable time. The happy faces of the flowers cannot but brighten every home.

PETUNIAS.

Ready July to October.

Single Petunias, "Giants of California," and other best strains from imported seed.
Strong Seedlings, 4/6 Dozen, posted.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(Dragon's Head).

Hardy herbaceous perennial, flowering in summer and autumn; tall erect spikes of salvia-like flowers. Useful for cutting.

Virginia.—Mauve pink 1/6

Virginiana Alba.—Pure white 1/6

PHORMIUM

(N.Z. Flax Plant).

Large-leaved perennial plants, thriving anywhere.

Terrax Variegata.—Foliage variegated yellow. Clumps 2/6

Terrax.—Foliage green 2/-

POLYANTHUS.

Price—6d. each, 5/- dozen.

In warm districts should be planted under a south wall, and well protected from hot winds.

PRIMROSE—Finest Hybrids.

Strong plants, ready from May to September; 6d. each; 5/- dozen posted. Flowers are large and handsome, with very brilliant colors. Plants like a well-sheltered, cool position, plenty of water, and need mulching during hot weather.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

1/3 each; 12/- dozen.

BLUE PRIMROSE (Rare).

Strong plants, available from April to September; 1/6 each; 15/- dozen. Producing flowers of lovely blue tints, varying from lavender to deep blue or violet. It is remarkable the different shades of purple and blue. Plant in a cool, well-sheltered place.

PRIMULA.

Succeed best in well-sheltered position.

Malacoides.—Pale heliotrope; small winter-flowering seedlings, from March to May

1/- doz.

Officinalis.—English Cowslip 3/6 doz.

Vulgaris Hybrida.—English Primrose; various colors 3/6 doz.

Obconica.—Winter-flowering pot plants, 5in. pots 12/- doz.

Sinensis.—Chinese Primrose, 5in. pots 12/- doz.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM.

Attractive herbaceous plants, with feathery foliage, and large single and semi-double daisy-like flowers, produced on stems 18 inches to 2 feet high. Colors range from bluish white through

shades of rose and pink to rich crimson. Fine for borders in cool situations. Plant from May to September.

Mixed Colors only 3/6 doz.



Polyanthus.

VIOLETS.

Well-known dwarf bordering plants, thriving in any situation. The double varieties are less hardy, and require slightly more shade. Plant from March till August.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

2/6 per doz.; 18/- per 100.

Askania.—Large purplish blue, free and vigorous.

Admiral Avellan.—Reddish purple. The red violet.

California.—Clear violet; one of the largest.

Italia.—Clear violet purple; large.

John Raddenbury.—Pale clear blue, with white eye.

La France.—Immense dark blue.

Princess of Wales.—Violet, with long, stout stems.

White Czar.—Large single white.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

6d. each; 5/- per doz.

Count Brazza.—Pure white; a great favourite.

RUDBECKIA.
Hardy herbaceous perennial, growing 4 to 6 feet high, producing in summer and autumn large sunflower-like flower. Splendid for cutting.
Autumn Glory.—Large single, golden yellow, with cone-like centre 1/6

SOLOMON'S SEAL.

Tuberous-rooted shade loving plant, thriving best in damp situations; of similar habit to Lily of Valley.

Polygonatum Macrophyllum.—Large, green foliage; flowers white, tipped with green 1/6

TREE FERNS.

I have good plants in many varieties of Tree Ferns. Sizes and prices on application. I can also supply stems of Colonial Tree Ferns in quantities, direct from the Fern Tree Gullies, at a cheap rate, from 2/- per foot.

SALVIA BONFIRE.

Strong Seedlings, ready September to December.
Price, 1/6 per dozen, posted.

This plant has proved to be one of the very best for bedding-out purposes and for border decoration. Its color (a brilliant scarlet) attracts the attention of everyone. The expressions of delight regarding its beauty are all pitched in the superlative strain. During last Summer and Autumn no bedding plant has been so much talked about as *Salvia Bonfire*. The plants, when well grown, and furnished with flowers from top to base, suggest miniature bonfires.

Marie Louise.—Rich deep blue, with white centre.

Mrs. J. J. Astor.—Heliotrope and pink; very sweet.

New York.—Deep mauve; the finest of all doubles.

The most deliciously perfumed Violet yet raised.

The giant flowers, which are carried on extra long and strong stems of 9 to 10 inches, are of a rich deep blue shade, with broad stiff petals, and have an attractive small double white-tinted red rosette in the centre of each flower. It flowers very early and profusely. The leaves are large and deep green. Quite the best Violet in existence at present. Received the Certificate of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society, England. Strong plants, 1/- each; 8/- dozen.

CARPET BEDDING, AND EDGING PLANTS.

This list contains plants of suitable growth for the formation of small permanent borders or edgings to beds.

All available for planting from May to August. When estimating the number of plants required, allow 4 to the foot.

Alternanthera Aurea.—Green and white. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Alternanthera Amabile.—Red. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Alternanthera.—"The Jewel," red, large leaves; 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Begonia Luminosa.—Red. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Begonia Gracilio Rosea.—Pink. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Begonia Vernon.—Dark red. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Begonia Semperflorens.—Pink. 1/6 per doz.; 8/- per 100.

Echeveria Glauca (Hen and Chickens).—2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100. Plant March to December.

Iresine Herbstii.—Crimson. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Iresine Acuminata.—Green and yellow. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Iresine Lindenii.—Pointed leaves, crimson. 2/6 per doz.; 12/- per 100.

Lavender, French.—A fine useful border. 40/- 100; 8/- per doz.

Box Dwarfs.—Plant six inches apart. 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100. Plant May to September.

Pink (Mrs. Simpkins' Pure White).—A splendid border plant, very useful for cutting; perpetual bloomer; very sweet-scented, Carnation-like flower. 6/- per doz.

Pyrethrum Aureum (Golden Feather).—A very pretty edging, with bright golden foliage. Per 100, 5/-.

Rosemary.—Makes a fine border. 15/- 100; 3/- doz.

Thrift Dwarf.—White; a very neat edging. Sufficient for 50 feet, 3/-.

Thyme.—Lemon; makes a beautiful edging, and stands the heat well. Enough for 100 feet, 5/-.

Variegated Lemon.—This also makes a good edging; grows stronger than the above. Sufficient for 100 feet, 5/-.

Golden Lemon Thyme.—Similar to the above, but yellow foliage. 5/- for 100 feet.

TREES AND SHRUBS

A select list of the most suitable subjects for use as permanent Trees and Shrubs, both flowering and ornamental, for Victorian Gardens. The remarks, it must be understood, apply to local conditions, and can be varied to suit the climatic conditions of any particular district.

I have endeavoured to give, as far as possible, the correct season for the pruning of each genus.

However, it must be understood that I do not advise the ruthless cutting of every plant at that time. In fact, I advise the exact opposite, for in my opinion the less this class of plant is cut the better.

All plants are grown in pots for planting at any time, with the exception of a few items mentioned as available only during the winter months.

ABELIA.

Hardy evergreen Shrub, of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive *Bouvardia*-like flowers in summer. Thrives anywhere. Prune in early spring.

Uniflora.—Pale pink. 2/6.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern).

Hardy rapid growing evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with large bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Some varieties have very attractive foliage. Cut back in early spring.

Boule de Neige.—Pure white. 2/-.

Aureum, variegatum.—Foliage spotted and splashed with yellow. 2/-.

Golden Fleece.—Rich golden yellow. 2/-.

Sawitzii.—Foliage variegated green and white; very effective. 2/-.

Souvenir de Bon.—Large palmate variegated foliage; flowers red. 2/-.

Thompsonii Plenus.—Double orange. 2/-.

ACACIA (Native Wattle). 1/6 Each.

Attractive well-known evergreen trees, 20 feet, with handsome foliage and flowers. All Wattles should be pruned when necessary soon after flowering.

Baileyana ("Cootamundra Wattle"). — Foliage glaucous, flowering in June; one of the first to open.

Dealbata ("Silver Wattle").—Large growing variety, with silvery foliage and yellow flowers.

Decurrens ("Black Wattle").—Large growing variety, with pale flowers. The bark of this variety is used largely for tanning.

Elata ("Pepper-tree Wattle").—Large growing tree, with handsome foliage and pale flowers.

Floribunda ("Many-flowered Wattle").—A fine, large growing shrub, with attractive foliage and flowers.

Howittii ("Howitt's Wattle").—Shrubby variety, with pale yellow flowers.

Longifolia ("Coast Wattle").—A spreading shrub, very suitable for coastal planting.

Melanoxylon ("Blackwood Tree").—Fine tree, of 40 to 60 feet. Flowers pale yellow.

Myrtifolia ("Myrtle-leaved Wattle").—A handsome small shrub, of 2 to 4 feet. Free flowering.

Normalis ("Queen Wattle").—The most attractive of all, opening its rich golden blossom as the "Cootamundra" finishes. A tree of 15 to 20 feet.

Prominens ("Golden-rain Wattle").—A large attractive shrub, of 10 to 15 feet.

Pruinosa ("Mottle-stemmed Wattle").—A large growing variety, of very rapid growth.

Pycnantha ("Golden Wattle").—The well-known variety, with large golden yellow flowers and leathery foliage. Grows best in poor, hungry soil.

Saligna ("Golden Wreath Wattle").—Small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with rich flowers, and attractive weeping habit.

ACER (The Maple).

Japonica ("Common Japanese Maple").—Foliage green in summer, turning in autumn to rich crimson and bronze shades. Very hardy. 2/- and 3/-.

Rubrum ("Scarlet Maple").—A beautiful Canadian species, reaching 20 feet. Flowers scarlet, produced in great profusion before the leaves appear. Foliage turns rich blood red in autumn. Quite hardy. 3/6.



Camellia Sasanqua.

ACMENA (See Eugenia).

AGATHEA (Blue Marguerite).

A neat, compact, evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing throughout the year masses of small Marguerite-like flowers.

Coelestus.—Pale blue, with yellow disc. 2/-.

AESCULUS (Chestnut).

Deciduous tree of 30 feet or more, of great beauty, with large luxuriant foliage.

Hippicastanum ("Horse Chestnut").—Flowers white, produced in spring in large panicles. 3/-.

AGONIS (Willow or Peppermint Myrtle).

Evergreen tree, of 30 feet or more, from Western Australia. Very suitable for hot, dry districts. Its fine weeping habit is much admired, as also are the young leaves, which at first are tinged with crimson.

Flexuosa.—Flowers white; very hardy. 2/6.

ALOYSIA (Lemon-Scented Verbena).

Deciduous shrub of 6 feet, with lemon-scented foliage. Should be pruned hard back in winter.

Citriodora.—Flowers pale purple. 2/-.

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Peaches and Almonds).

These deciduous flowering trees are amongst the most handsome in cultivation, and form quite a feature of some gardens in early spring, when they are covered with masses of their various coloured flowers. Should be pruned as soon as the flowers fall. If required as shrubs, they can be cut right back to the hard wood from which they will break freely. Plant during the winter months.

Persica, versicolor.—Deep pink. This variety is immune from curled leaf in spring. 2/6.

Persica, crimson.—Rich double crimson. 2/6.

Persica, pink.—Bright double pink. 2/6.

Persica, white.—Pure double white. 2/6.

Persica, white and pink.—White flowers, splashed with pink; double. 2/6.

Pollardii (Flowering Almond).—Large, single rose-pink flowers, opening early in August. Very attractive. 2/6.



Arbutus—"Irish Tree Strawberry."

ANDROMEDA.

A select dwarf evergreen of 2 to 3 feet, thriving in cool moist spots, and under similar conditions as Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Flowers in pendulous sprays in early spring.

Japonica.—Pure white. 5/-.

ANGOPHORA (Native Apple Myrtle).

Hardy evergreen tree, of 40 to 50 feet, of similar habit to a Eucalyptus, to which it is closely allied. Vigorous in all climates.

Lanceolata.—Flowers white. 2/-.

ARALIA.

Large-leaved evergreen shrubs, of from 4 to 6 feet. Hardy in all situations. "Sieboldii" makes a fine pot plant when young.

Papyrifera (Chinese Rice-paper Plant).—Flowers white. 2/-.

Sieboldii, syn., Japonica.—Large glossy foliage. Flowers white, succeeded by black berries. 2/-.

ARBUTUS (Irish Tree Strawberry).

A very hardy evergreen shrub, growing to 10 feet. Flowers in spring, similar to Lily of Valley, which are followed by scarlet strawberry-like berries. Very handsome.

Uneda.—Flowers creamy white. 2/6.

AUCUBA (Japanese Laurel).

Fine evergreen laurel-like shrubs, of 4 feet, suitable for cool, shady positions; also used as pot plants for ferneries.

Japonica.—Large green leaves, with scarlet berries in winter. 2/6.

Japonica aurea variegata.—Leaves spotted and blotched gold. 2/6.

Japonica aurea marginata.—Leaves broadly margined with gold; very effective in spring. 2/6.

AZALEA.

Hardy evergreen shrubby plants, of 2 to 3 feet, with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive in cool moist situations, and in early spring are unrivalled as flowering plants.

Strong Plants. 1/6, 2/6, 5/- each.

BENTHAMIA.

A handsome flowering evergreen tree, reaching 20 feet, covered in summer with a profusion of large flowers. In autumn it is laden with scarlet fruit the size of, and resembling, large strawberries, which remain till winter. Both for its flowers and fruit this is one of the most beautiful evergreens we have. A free grower and soon forms a fine tree.

Fragifera.—Flowers creamy pink, 2 inches across. 2/6.

BECKIA (See Micromyrtus microphylla).

Plicata.

BAMBUSA (Japanese Bamboo).

Well known ornamental plants, with graceful and noble foliage, presenting quite a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. Also useful as pot plants, standing inside conditions well.

Arundinaria Japonica.—Deep green foliage growing to a height of 10 feet or more. Useful for hedges or screens. 2/6 and 3/6.

Arundinaria Japonica Variegata.—A rare variegated form. 3/6.

Bambusa Nigra.—The black-stemmed bamboo. 3/6 and 5/-.

Bambusa Fortunei Aurea.—Dwarf variety, of 18 inches to 2 feet. Foliage golden in spring. 2/-.

BERBERIS (The Barberry).

Very hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, of 3 to 6 feet, with attractive flowers and ornamental foliage. Some varieties are conspicuous on account of their fine autumn tints and berries.

Aquifolia.—Foliage holly-like, large and glossy green. Flowers golden yellow in winter and early spring. 2/-.

Darwinii.—One of the best known evergreen shrubs, dark shining foliage, clustered with rich orange flowers in spring. 2/-.

Japonica.—A handsome evergreen, with noble foliage, rich bronze in color. Flowers yellow, in large trusses, in winter. 2/6.

Vulgaris.—A large growing deciduous variety. Flowers yellow in spring, followed by brilliant orange-red berries. 2/-.

Wilsonae.—Low spreading, semi-deciduous, free branching. Flowers yellow, followed by dense crops of berries, which are first cream, then deepening to pink and coral-red. Foliage colors in late autumn. 2/-.

BOUVARDIA.

BORONIA (Native Boronia).

BRACHYCHITON (See *Sterculia*).

BRUGMANSIA (Trumpet Flower).

Suaveolens.—Single white, tall growing. 2/6.

BUDDLEA.

Variabilis Veitchiana.—Bright violet, in long spikes. A very handsome variety. 2/-.

BUXUS (The Box).

CALCEOLARIA.

CALLISTEMON (Native Bottle Brush).

Salignus.—Scarlet. 2/-.

CALODENDRON (Cape Chestnut).

CALYCANTHUS.

CAMPHOR (Camphor of Commerce).

Officinalis.—18/- per doz.; 2/- each

CAMELLIA.

CANTUA.

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea).

Mastacanthus.—Bright blue. 2/-.

CASSIA (Senna Bush).

Floribunda.—Yellow. 2/-.



Callistemon coccineus.

CASTANEA

(Spanish or Sweet Chestnut).

CATALPA (Tree Bignonia).

Syringaefolia.—Creamy white. 2/-

CASUARINA (Native She-Oak).

Hardy tree, of 20 feet, with pendulous pine-like foliage. Very suitable for hot, dry districts, or for coastal planting.

Stricta.—Insignificant reddish flowers. 2/-.

CEANOTHUS.

Hardy evergreen quick-growing shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with deep green box-like foliage and attractive spikes of flowers in summer. Amongst flowering shrubs they have few equals.

Divaricatus.—Bright blue. 2/6.

Veitchiana.—Dark blue, of dwarf habit. 3/-.

CERATONIA (Carob Tree).

An evergreen tree of 15 feet, with deep green foliage and small flowers, followed by large beans. This is believed to be the Locust-tree of Scripture.

Siliqua.—Flowers yellow. 2/-.

Siliqua.—Flowers yellow. 2/6.

CERATOPETALUM

(N.S.W. Christmas Bush).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 6 feet, covered in summer with attractive flowers, which retain their beauty for a remarkable time. Should be pruned after flowering.

Gummiferum.—Flowers yellowish, turning red as they age. 3/-.

CERCIS (Judas Tree).

Hardy deciduous small tree, of 10 feet, with handsome round bluish-green leaves, and attractive pea-shaped flowers clustering on the branches before the foliage appears in early spring. Cut back when in flower.

Silvestrestrum.—Bright rosy purple. 2/6.

CERASUS (The Laurel).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 12 feet, with dark green attractive foliage; very suitable for cold climates, where they make fine hedges. Trim in early spring or autumn.

Laurocerasus.—Common English Laurel. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Lusitanica.—Portugal Laurel; flowers white. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

CESTRUM.

Hardy evergreen shrub, about 5 feet, of quick growth. In flower almost throughout the year. The flowers are similar to those of *Habrothamnus*, but are borne erect in bunches. Prune in early spring.

Aurantiacum.—Deep orange, in large terminal bunches. 2/-.

Diurnum.—Straw-white, sweetly scented at night. 2/-.

CHAMAELAUCIUM

(The Geraldton Wax Flower).

A distinct evergreen winter-flowering shrub, of 4 to 6 feet. Attractive waxy-Myrtle-like flowers, which last when cut for weeks. The plant continues to flower throughout the winter months and well into spring. Cut back after flowering.

Uncinatum.—Pale bluish pink. 5/-.

CHOISYA (Mexican Orange Blossom).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 feet, with glossy foliage and handsome sweetly-scented flowers, produced in profusion in early spring.

Ternata.—Pure white. 2/-.

CHORIZEMA (Flame Pea Bush).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive pea-shaped flowers in early spring. They thrive best in poor, well-drained soil or on banks. Cut back after the flowers fall.

Cordatum.—Flowers orange and yellow, heart-shaped leaves. 2/-.

CISTUS (Rock Rose).

Beautiful dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 feet, thriving in sunny exposed positions. They are ideal subjects for dry corners, where most shrubs will fail.

Ladaniferus.—Large white flowers, with chocolate blotch at the base of each petal; very effective. 2/-.

CLETHRA (Lily of Valley Tree).

One of the finest of hardy evergreen shrubs, growing 6 to 8 feet, or in the cooler districts even more. Its beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers, in pendulous racemes, produced in summer, are very attractive, as also is its glossy laurel-like foliage at all times.

Arborea.—Pure white. 2/-.



The Geraldton Wax Flower.

CLERODENDRON.

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with large foliage and attractive flowers in summer.

Fragrans.—White, with red calyx; very fragrant. 2/6.

CLIANTHUS (N.Z. Glory Pea).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with large curious "Parrot-beak" like flowers in pendulous clusters. Can be trained as a climber, in which position its flowers show to advantage. Requires shortening back after flowering to keep shapely.

Puniceus.—Red. 2/-.

Puniceus Alba.—White. 2/-.

COPROSMA

(New Zealand Looking-Glass Plant).

Evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with handsome bright glossy leaves. They thrive anywhere, and are particularly valuable for planting near the sea coast. Trim in early spring.

Baueriana Picturata.—Foliage blotched with yellow in the centre. 2/-.

Baueriana Variegata.—Foliage margined with creamy white. 2/-.

Lucida.—Deep glossy green foliage; a fine plant for the sea front. 10/- per dozen; 1/- each.

CORYNOCARPUS (N.Z. Laurel).

Hardy evergreen small tree, of 12 feet, with large glossy foliage. Flowers green, followed by large red berries.

Laevigata.—Bright green foliage. 2/-.

Laevigata Variegata.—Foliage heavily margined with yellow. 3/-.

COTONEASTER.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with small box-like foliage. Inconspicuous flowers, followed by red berries, which remain attractive through the winter. Fine for the cool mountainous districts.

Simonsii.—Upright growth; makes a fine small hedge. 2/-.

Microphylla.—Dwarf and spreading. 2/-.

Buxifolia.—Boxlike foliage, grows 6 ft. Spreading.



Cotoneaster Simonsii.

CRATAEGUS (The Hawthorn).

Hardy deciduous trees, growing 12 feet. In early spring they are completely covered with their various colored flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries, which hold till winter. They succeed in almost any soil or situation. Any cutting necessary is best done when in flower.

DECIDUOUS VARIETIES.

Carrieri.—Large, giant red berries. 3/-.

Cordata.—Flowers white, followed by small scarlet berries in bunches. In autumn the foliage turns brilliant scarlet. 3/-.

Mexicana.—Glossy green foliage, large white flowers, succeeded by large yellow berries, as large as cherries. 3/-.

Oxycantha Multiplex.—The common double white Hawthorn. 2/6.

Oxycantha Coccinea Fl. Pl.—Double crimson. 2/6.

Oxycantha Punicea.—Single, scarlet. 2/6.

Oxycantha Rosea, Fl. Pl.—Double pink. 2/6.

EVERGREEN VARIETIES.

Crenulata.—White flowers, followed by small scarlet berries, which completely cover the plant; very effective; makes a fine hedge. 1/6.

Pyracantha.—Flowers white, followed by yellow berries. 2/-.

CROTALARIA (Bird Flower).

One of the most handsome and unique of evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery grey Lucerne-like foliage. Flowers large, in loose terminal spikes, resembling small birds. Blooms continuously throughout the whole year, even in the dull months of winter.

Laburnifolia.—Yellow; very attractive. 3/-.

CUPHEA (Mexican Cigar Plant).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 2 feet, very suitable for the front of shrubberies. Prune hard back in early spring.

Jorullensis.—Orange and red. 2/-.

Platycentra.—Red and black. 2/-.

CYDONIA

(Japanese Flowering Quince).

Attractive deciduous dwarf spring-flowering shrubs of 5 feet. Large flowers clustering on the branches, followed by quince-like fruits. Shorten back after flowering.

Japonica.—Rich scarlet. 2/-.

Japonica Nivalis.—Pure white. 2/6.

Japonica Umbilicata.—Rich red; fine variety. 2/-.

CYTISUS (Common Laburnum).

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 12 feet, with handsome foliage and pendulous racemes of Wistaria-like flowers in early spring. Very handsome.

Laburnum.—Yellow. 2/6.

DAPHNE.

A favorite dwarf evergreen, producing sweetly-scented flowers in winter and early spring.

Indica Rubra.—Pale pink. 5/-, 7/6, 10/- each.

DEERINGIA.

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 5 feet, with attractive green and white foliage. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Amhersti Variegata.—2/-.

DEUTZIA.

Very ornamental hardy deciduous shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers. The cutting of the flowers will be all the pruning that is necessary.

Crenata Variegata.—Double white, with variegated foliage. 2/-.

Gracilis.—Single white, flowering very early. 2/-.

Gracilis Rosea.—Pearly rose, shading to clear rose. 2/-.

Lemoinei.—Large white; an improvement on Gracilis. 2/-.

Pride of Rochester.—Double white; tall growing. 2/-.

DIOSMA.

A neat growing evergreen Erica-like plant, with scented foliage, and small flowers. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

DIPLACUS (Shrubby Musk).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive musk-like flowers. Always in flower. Shorten back in spring.

Puniceus.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.

DOMBEYA (Natal Wedding Flower).

Hardy evergreen, large growing shrubs, with attractive foliage and handsome buttercup-like flowers in summer. Prune in early spring.

Natalensis.—Pure white, turning yellow as the flowers fade. 2/6.

DORYANTHES (Queensland Lily).

These gigantic half-Lily and half-Palm looking plants add quite a tropical effect to any planting. They require to become well established before flowering, when they throw up spikes 10 to 12 feet high.

Excelsa.—Flowers crimson. 2/6.

Palmeri.—Rich crimson and white. 2/6.

DRACAENA (Dragon Tree).

Large growing Palm-like plants, with long narrow green leaves, hanging in graceful curves from the top of the trunk.

Australis, Syn. Stricta.—Flowers white, in large panicles. 2/-.
Terminalis.—Small growing variety, forming clumps like a bamboo. 2/-.

DURANTA.

Handsome evergreen shrubs, of 6 feet, flowering during the greater part of the year. Flowers succeeded by bright yellow berries. Thriving anywhere. Cut back in early spring.

Ellisii.—Deep lavender; very fine; foliage turns coppery in winter. 2/6.

Plumieri.—Deep blue. 2/-.

Plumieri Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

ECHIU (Viper's Bugloss).

A dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with large silvery foliage and long upright spikes of small flowers.

Candicans.—Deep rich blue. 2/6.

EDWARDSIA (N.Z. Laburnum).

A valuable and distinct free-flowering evergreen tree, of 12 feet or more, bearing in spring large racemes of pea-shaped flowers, followed by peculiar chain-like seed pods.

Microphylla.—Pale yellow flowers, 2 inches in length. 2/-.

ELAEGNUS (Japanese Wild Olive).

Ornamental evergreen shrubs, of 5 feet, with glossy foliage. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Japonica.—Deep green foliage, with silvery reverse. 2/-.

Japonica Argentea Variegata.—Foliage margined with silver. 2/6.

ENTELEA (The N.Z. Mulberry).

A shrub of 10 feet or more, with large evergreen foliage. Dombeya-like flowers, followed by prickly seed pods.

Arborescens.—Pure white. 2/6.

ERICA (The Heath).

Dwarf evergreen flowering shrubs, of great beauty. They require a soil free from manure or lime, and to be cut back after flowering.

Baccans.—Deep rose pink; spring flowering. 2/-.

Bowieana.—Pure white, constant bloomer. 2/-.

Cruenta.—Orange scarlet; very hardy. 2/-.

Intermedia.—Pure white, long spikes. 2/-.

Jubilee.—Deep rose pink; very fine. 2/-.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple, with black eyes; small bells. 2/-.

Vulgaris.—The purple Scotch Heather. 2/-.

Vulgaris Alba.—White Scotch Heather. 2/-.

Webbleyana.—Pink; always in bloom. 2/-.

ERIOSTEMON (Native Wax Flower).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early spring with star-shaped flowers. Foliage scented. One of the best of hardy shrubs. Cut back while in flower.

Nerifolius, Syn. Myoporoides.—Palest pink. 2/-.

Obovalis ("Bendigo Wax Flower"). — White, flushed pink; dwarf. 3/6.

ERYTHRINA (The Coral Tree).

Beautiful deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 8 feet, with attractive spikes of brilliant pea-shaped flowers in summer. They require the warmest situations, exposed to all the sunshine possible. Cut hard back in August.

Acanthocarpa.—Scarlet and yellow; gorgeous flower of straggling habit; makes a fine subject to grow against an exposed north wall. 5/-.

Blakel.—Deep rich crimson; dwarf growing. 3/6.

Compacta.—Crimson, immense spikes, up to a yard long. 2/-.

Humei.—Scarlet, very rich; strong growing. 3/-.



Erythrina compacta—The Coral Tree.

ESCALLONIA.

Fine evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage, and attractive bell-shaped wax-like flowers in terminal racemes. Very hardy. Cut back in winter.

Exoniensis.—Creamy pink. 2/-.

Macrantha.—Coral red, large flowers. 2/-.

Montevidensis.—White shaded with pink. 2/-.

EUCALYPTUS (Gum Tree).

Handsome evergreen trees, of rapid growth, with attractive foliage, and in some cases most beautiful flowers, opening in spring and summer.

Calophylla ("Port Gregory Gum").—Flowers pure white, in large trusses. 2/-.

Calophylla Rosea.—Rose pink; one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation. 2/6.

Ficifolia ("Scarlet-flowering Gum").—A beautiful tree, with large trusses of flowers of various shades of crimson, produced above the foliage. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

Leucoxydon Rosea.—A rose pink flowered variety of the "Ironbark Gum." 2/-.

Macrocarpa.—A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with silvery-white foliage and immense flowers, rich crimson in color. 3/-.

Torquata ("Coolgardie Gum").—Dwarf variety, of 6 to 8 feet; flowers rich orange scarlet; very attractive; flowering when quite young. 3/-.

SHELTER TREES.

- Amygdalina** ("Peppermint Gum").—Flowers white. 1/6.
Botryoides ("Mahogany Gum").—One of the quickest growing trees in existence. 60/- per 100; 9/- per dozen; 1/- each.
Citriodora ("Lemon-scented Gum").—A distinct tree, with smooth white stem; flowers white; very suitable for hot districts. 1/6.
Corynocalyx ("Sugar Gum").—A well-known rapidly-growing tree for shelter; flowers white. 50/- per 100; 8/- per dozen; 1/- each.
Globulus ("Blue Gum").—Very large-growing tree, with attractive blue foliage when young; flowers white; suitable for damp, low-lying situations. 9/- dozen; 1/- each.
Lehmanni.—Dense shrubby variety, with large pointed buds; flowers yellowish. 1/6.

EUGENIA (Native Myrtle).

- Myrtifolia**.—A tree from 12 to 15 feet, but can be kept as a shrub at 6 feet, if desired, and trimmed. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. 2/-.
Ventenatii, Syn. **Pendula**.—A particularly fine tree for a specimen, growing from 20 to 30 feet; its distinct slight weeping habit is always admired. White berries. 2/-.



Erythrina Humei.

EUONYMUS (Japanese Spindle Tree).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with ornamental variegated foliage. Can be trimmed to any shape.

- Albus Latifolius Elegans**.—Dwarf variety; foliage heavily marginal creamy white. 2/-.
Aureus Variegatus.—Tall, upright variety; heavily variegated with gold. 2/-.
Japonica Argentea.—Silver variegated foliage. 2/-.
Japonica Aurea.—Golden variegated foliage. 2/-.

EUPHORBIA (Sacred Thorn).

Distinct cactus-like plant, with thorny branches, and bright scarlet flowers, opening in summer. Suitable for dry sunny positions only.

Splendens.—2/6.

FABIANA.

Hardy evergreen heath-like shrub, of 5 to 6 feet, with waxy tubular flowers, clustered thickly around every shoot.

Imbricata.—Pure white. 2/6.

FAGUS (The Beech).

Handsome evergreen and deciduous trees, with attractive foliage. Suitable for cold climates only.

Cunninghamii ("Native Beech").—Evergreen tree, of 30 feet, with small, Myrtle-like foliage; very fine for a cool, damp position. 2/6.

Sylvatica Purpurea.—The purple-leaved deciduous beech; very handsome. 5/-.

Sylvatica Tricolor.—A beautiful variety, with large purple foliage, veined and margined rose color. 5/-.

FELICIA.

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 2 feet, smothered in early spring with countless small daisy flowers. Likes a warm, sunny position, and will thrive on dry banks or borders.

Angustifolia.—Deep lilac. 1/6.

FIGUS.

Hardy evergreen trees, of 30 to 40 feet, with luxuriant foliage; they delight in warm climates, but are quite hardy around Melbourne.

Australis.—Small green-leaved variety. 2/-.

Australis Variegata.—A small-growing shrub, of 8 feet; attractive variegated foliage. 2/6.

Macrophylla ("Moreton Bay Fig").—Large-leaved variety, of rapid growth. 2/-.

FORSYTHIA.

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive bell-shaped flowers, opening early in spring. Prune after flowering.

Suspensa.—Long trailing branches, covered with golden bell-like blossoms. 2/6.

Viridissima.—Erect shrubby growth, with profusion of pendulous gold flowers. 2/-.

FRAXINUS.

Hardy deciduous trees, with green flowers. Very ornamental as specimens. Suitable for cold climates, where they thrive and grow into high trees.

Excelsior.—English Ash. 2/6.

Xanthonyloides.—Indian Ash. 2/6.

GARDENIA.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage and large, waxy flowers, which are most sweetly perfumed. A warm position suits them best.

Intermedia.—Large double white; very handsome. 3/-.

Thunbergia.—Single white, large tuberos flowers. 2/6.

GARRYA (The Catkin Shrub).

Conspicuous evergreen shrub, of 6 to 8 feet. Forming a dense bush, producing in mid-winter graceful drooping tufts of pale green catkins, which remain for some considerable time. Prune after flowering.

Elliptica.—2/6.

GENISTA (The Broom).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with rush-like growth. Most of the varieties are almost covered in spring and summer with countless small pea-shaped flowers. Cut back after flowering.

Andreana.—Deep golden yellow, blotched, with velvety crimson; very distinct. 2/-.

Aetensis ("Mt. Etna Broom").—A strong growing variety, with pendulous branches, clustered with bright yellow flowers. 2/6.

Epheroides.—Very fine weeping variety, with yellow flowers. 2/-.

Florida.—Golden yellow, sweetly-scented flowers. A dense growing variety. 2/-.

GLEDITSCHIA (The Honey Locust).

A large growing deciduous spiny tree, of 30 feet or more. Flowers green, followed by large fleshy beans.
Triacanthos.—2/6.

GOLDFUSSIA (Syn. Strobilanthes).

A dwarf evergreen tender shrub, of 2 feet, with purplish foliage, producing in summer tubular flowers. Cut back in spring.

Anisophyllus.—Flowers lavender-blue. 2/6.

GOODIA (Salisbury Pea).

A rapid-growing native evergreen, of 4 to 6 feet, with clover-like foliage, and handsome pea-shaped flowers in early spring. Prune immediately after flowering.

Lotifolia.—Flowers yellow and brown. 2/-.

GORDONIA.

Hardy Camellia-like shrub, of 6 to 8 feet, with attractive single flowers, opening during the dull winter months. Requires very little pruning.

Anomala.—Creamy white, yellow anthers. 3/6.

GREVILLEA.

Handsome evergreen shrubs and trees, with attractive flowers opening in early spring. The dwarf varieties deserve to be better known, as few shrubs can surpass them for foliage and flowers. They thrive in the poorest of soil. Prune after flowering.

Linearis.—A shrub of 5 feet, with narrow foliage and handsome pale lilac flowers, produced almost throughout the year. 3/6.

Robusta ("Silky Oak").—A tree of 40 to 50 feet, that stands heat and drought well; flowers orange. 18/- per dozen 2/- each.

Rosmarinifolia.—A dense shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive red flowers. 3/-.

HABROTHAMNUS.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 feet, with attractive Fuchsia-like flowers in terminal clusters, opening in the summer. Prune in early spring.

Elegans.—Bright red. 2/-.

Newelli.—Rich crimson. 2/-.

HAKEA.

Handsome evergreen small tree, 10 to 12 feet, with attractive flowers during winter. It resents cultivation, and thrives in the driest and poorest situations.

Eucalyptoides, Syn. Laurina.—Flowers rich crimson, with white anthers, formed like a Scabiosa. 2/-.

HARPEPHYLLUM (Kaffir Plum).

Small evergreen tree, of 12 to 15 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. Bearing ornamental Plum-like fruit. Requires a warm situation.

Cafforum.—2/6.

HIBISCUS.

Evergreen and deciduous shrub, of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive single and double flowers in the summer. The *Rosa-sinensis* varieties, which include some of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, are suitable for warm climates only, but can be grown with success in cold districts if planted against a north fence or wall. They well repay a little extra care, as when once established, they present no difficulty.

Heterophyllus.—Large white flowers, with purple centre; a shrub of 6 to 8 feet. 2/6.

Pedunculatus.—A hardy shrub of 6 feet. Flowers rose pink. 2/-.

ROSA-SINENSIS SECTION.

Rosa-Sinensis.—Bright scarlet. 2/6.

Gen. Courtiges.—Flowers large and deep crimson color. 2/6.

Conqueror.—Single, buff yellow, crimson eye. 2/6.

Island Queen.—Single, rich pink. 2/6.

HYDRANGEA.

Hardy shrubs that thrive almost anywhere, but in moist, sheltered positions the flowers are much finer. All should be pruned hard back soon after the flowers fade. To prevent disappointment, we wish to state that the blue flowers are uncertain; all depends on the soil. It is generally supposed that the presence of iron will produce the blue shades, otherwise the blue varieties come deep rose pink, also an attractive color. This list includes the best of the new French Hybrids, which are greatly improved varieties, with larger flowers and more attractive colors, with a much prolonged flowering season. These sorts are quite worth growing for pot plants.

Beaute Vendomoise.—Enormous heads, white, with carmine reflex. 2/-.

Bouquet.—Very free flowering; small heads; useful for cutting; dark blue. 2/-.

Hortensis.—The well-known pink variety. 2/-.

Hortensis Cyanoclada.—The black-stemmed variety, with deep, rich blue flowers. 2/-.

Japonica, Argentea Variegata.—A dwarf variety, with attractive variegated foliage. 2/-.

Madam Fouchard.—Bright ruby red; a unique and beautiful variety. 2/6.

Madam Mouilliere.—Pure white, with rosy carmine eye; very large. 2/-.

Mariesii.—Very large truss, centre blue, outside flowers rose pink. 2/-.

Paniculata Grandiflora.—A distinct variety, with large trusses of creamy white flowers. 2/6.

HYPERICUM.

Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs, of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive flowers in summer. They are excellent subjects for growing under trees, and many places where other plants could not survive.

Moserianum.—A beautiful hybrid form; waxy golden flowers, with crimson stamens. 2/-.

Moserianum Tricolor.—Very striking; foliage variegated crimson and white; flowers yellow. 2/6.

ILEX (The Holly).

Well-known evergreen trees, suitable for cold districts, covered in winter with bright berries, which remain for a considerable time.

Aquifolium.—Common English Holly. 2/-.

Aquifolium Argentea Variegata.—Silver variegated foliage. 3/-.

Aquifolium Aurea Variegata.—Golden variegated. 2/6.

INDIGOFERA (Indigo).

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 4 feet, covered in summer with small pea-shaped flowers. Prune hard back in winter.

Dosua.—Rosy purple. 2/-.

JACARANDA.

A semi-deciduous small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive Mimosa-like foliage. Covered in summer with large bunches of Bignonia-like flowers. Required to be protected from frost for the first winter.

Mimosaefolia.—Clear lavender blue. 2/-.

JUSTICIA.

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with peculiar heads of flowers, produced during summer. Prune hard back in early spring.

Carnea.—Deep rose pink. 2/-.

KALMIA.

A delightful little shrub, of 3 to 4 feet, with laurel-like foliage, producing in spring heads of peculiar shell-like flowers, with dark anthers. Requires the same treatment as Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

Latifolia.—Pale pink; strong branched plants, 2 feet high. 10/6.

KERRIA (Syn. Corchorus).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with double and single flowers clustering to the branches in spring.

Japonica.—Single, yellow. 2/-.

Japonica, Flore-Pleno.—Double, yellow. 2/-.

KOELREUTERIA.

Hardy deciduous tree, of 10 to 15 feet, with graceful foliage, which colors before falling in autumn. Small flowers in large trusses in summer.

Paniculata.—Yellow. 2/6.

LABURNUM (See Cytisus).

LAGERSTROEMIA (Crape Myrtle).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers in summer and autumn, produced in large terminal racemes. The foliage colors in late autumn before falling. Prune hard back in winter.

Eavesil.—Clear mauve very large. 3/6.

Indica.—Bright rose pink. 3/-.

Indica Alba.—Pure white. 3/-.

Indica Rubra.—Bright red. 3/-.

LAGUNARIA.

Evergreen tree, of 20 feet, with large Hibiscus-like flowers, very attractive. Of pyramidal growth; quite hardy, and a fine subject for planting near the sea coast.

Patersoni.—Pink. 2/-.

LANTANA.

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of rapid growth, with bright flowers, in summer. Very effective when massed. Will thrive in dry spots, where most other shrubs will fail. Prune hard back after frosts are over.

Alba.—Creamy white. 2/-.

Chelsea Gem.—Crimson and orange. One of the best. 2/-.

Drap O'Or.—Rich golden yellow; dwarf. 2/-.

Diadem.—Delicate pink flowers; large. 2/-.

Goliath.—Orange and red; tall growing. 2/-.

Minnie Basil.—Lilac and white. 2/-.

Magenta Queen.—Rich magenta. 2/-.

Sellowiana.—Lilac purple; dwarf trailing variety. 2/-.

Snowflake.—Pure white; dwarf and compact growing; only 15 inches high. 2/-.

LAURUS (Sweet Bay Tree).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with bright green aromatic foliage, which is used for flavoring. Can be trimmed to any shape or form.

Canariensis.—A small-leaved variety; dwarf growing. 2/6.

Nobilis.—Flowers yellow. 2/-.

LASIANDRA

(Syn. *Pleroma* & *Tibouchina*).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with large showy flowers, which open throughout most of the year. Prune after frosts are over.

Macrantha Floribunda.—Deep violet. 2/-.

Edwardsii.—A hybrid between *Macrantha* and *Grandiflora*, intermediate in habit and flowering. 2/6.

Grandiflora.—Dwarf growing variety, requiring slight shelter. Huge flowers, deepest violet-purple. 2/6.

LAVANDULA (The Lavender).

Dwarf hardy evergreen shrubs, of 2 to 3 feet, producing during spring Lilac-colored flowers, which, when dried, are distilled and used for oils and perfume. Should be cut back after flowering.

Spica.—The English Lavender. 12/- per dozen. 1/6 each.

Stachas.—French Lavender. 1/6.

Vera.—The finest of all; strongest perfume. 12/- per dozen; 1/- each.

LEONOTIS (Lion's Ear).

Rapid evergreen shrub, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive flowers, borne in dense heads. Cut back in winter.

Leonurus.—Bright orange scarlet. 2/-.

LEPTOSPERMUM (Native Ti-Tree).

These are amongst the hardiest of evergreen shrubs, and will thrive anywhere, even in the driest and most arid of situations. In spring they are covered with their attractive Myrtle-like flowers, which last well. Several of the varieties make fine dwarf hedges, specially suitable for the sea coast. Cut back after flowering.

Lanigerum Grandiflorum.—Large white flowers, about an inch across; a fine variety, from the Grampians. 2/6.

Laevigatum.—The Coast Ti-tree, with silvery-grey foliage and white flowers. 2/-.

Scoparium Chapmanii.—Deep pink, with bronze foliage. 2/-.

Scoparium Nicholii.—The crimson Ti-tree, with deep bronze foliage. A shrub that should be planted everywhere. 2/-.

LESPEDeza.

Hardy deciduous shrub, of 4 feet, with distinct weeping habit. In autumn the long branches are covered with small pea-shaped flowers. Very attractive.

Bicolor.—Lilac and white. 2/6.



Crotalaria (Bird Flower Plant).

LEUCODENDRON

(South African Silver Leaf).

Handsome evergreen small tree, with beautiful glossy silvery foliage, which is most effective at all seasons. A conspicuous plant in any collection.

Argenteum.—Flowers yellow. 3/-.

LHOTZKYA (Native Snow Myrtle).

Dwarf evergreen Erica-like shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive, star-shaped flowers in earliest spring. The buds, before opening, are pink. Prune as soon as the flowers fade.

Genetylloides.—White. 2/6.

LILAC (See Syringa).

LIGUSTRUM (The Privet).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of dense compact growth. Very useful for hedges, of 3 to 4 feet. All varieties have small white flowers, in some cases followed by black berries. Prune in winter.

Japonicum.—Large-leaved variety; tall growing. 1/6.
Sinensis Argentea Variegata.—Small-leaved variety, with silver and green foliage. 2/-.
 (See Hedge Plants for Other Varieties.)

LIQUIDAMBAR.

Hardy deciduous tree, of 20 to 30 feet. The most gorgeous of all autumn-coloring trees. With handsome palmate foliage, which in autumn turns brilliant red. Can be kept as a shrub by pruning hard back in winter.

Stryaciflua.—3/6.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree).

Hardy deciduous tree, of 30 to 40 feet, with attractive large foliage, which turns brilliant gold in autumn. Large Tulip-like flowers, sweetly scented.

Tulipifera.—Flowers yellowish-green. 3/-.

MACADAMIA (Queensland Nut).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 8 to 10 feet, producing edible sweet hard-shelled nuts. Foliage serrated or holly-like.

Ternifolia.—2/6.

MACKAYA.

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, suitable for sheltered positions. Long tubular flowers in summer. Cut back in early spring.

Bella.—Pale lilac, with red lines. 2/-.

MAGNOLIA.

The most beautiful of hardy flowering trees and shrubs. The deciduous varieties bloom early in spring, before the foliage appears, their large Tulip-like flowers being much admired. The evergreen varieties, *Fuscata* and *Grandiflora*, both flower in spring and summer, and are very sweetly scented. *Grandiflora*, with its large Laurel-like foliage, makes a handsome tree for a specimen.

Fuscata ("Port Wine Magnolia").—Flowers copper colored, strongly perfumed; evergreen shrub, of 5 to 6 feet. 2/6.

Grandiflora.—Immense waxy white flowers; strong lemon-scented; evergreen tree. 2/6.

Stellata.—Dwarf deciduous variety, not exceeding 3 or 4 feet, covered in early spring with starry, pure white flowers. Rather difficult to establish, but a beautiful shrub where it does well. 5/-.

MARGUERITE (The Marguerite).

Dwarf shrubs of 3 to 4 feet, bearing a profusion of large daisy-like flowers, which are useful for cutting. Prune hard back in winter.

Mrs. F. Sander.—Large double white. 1/6.

Star White.—Large single white, with yellow centre. 1/6.

Yellow.—Single and double. 1/6.

MELALEUCA**(Native Tea-Tree Shrub).**

Hardy evergreen, large growing, very suitable for planting in poor sandy soils, or on the sea coast. Flowers are similar to the Bottle Brush. Will stand cutting at any time.

Laterita ("Robin Red Breast Bush").—Flowers red vermilion. 2/6.

Styphelioides ("Paper Bark Tea Tree").—Flowers white, large growing variety. 2/-.

MELIA (White Cedar).

Hardy semi-deciduous rapid-growing tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. Attractive flowers in spring, followed by yellow berries, which remain on the plant for a considerable time. Useful shade tree for hot districts.

Azedarach.—Flowers lilac. 2/-.

MENZIESCIA (Irish Heath).

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 2 feet, with pretty drooping bell-shaped flowers.

Polifolia.—Purple. 2/-.

Polifolia Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

METROSIDEROS (New Zealand Rata).

Hardy evergreen large shrub, of 10 to 12 feet, with attractive foliage and large bottle-brush flowers in summer. Grows well on the coast. Can be cut hard back in winter.

Tomentosa.—Brilliant scarlet. 2/6.

MICROMYRTUS**(Grampians Rock Myrtle).**

A dwarf evergreen Erica-like shrub, of 2 feet, covered in early spring with a mass of tiny flowers, opening palest pink, deepening to rich crimson as they age.

Microphylla, Syn. Beckia Plicata.—2/6.

MITRARIA.

A lovely dwarf evergreen of 2 to 3 feet, producing in summer bright tubular flowers, 2 inches long. Flourishes in partial shade. Prune after frosts are over.

Coccinea.—Bright scarlet. 2/-.

MORUS (The Mulberry).

Hardy deciduous trees, of 20 to 30 feet. The foliage of *Alba* is largely used for feeding silkworms, whilst *nigra* is the popular berry-bearing tree of commerce.

Alba.—White Mulberry of China. 2/-.

Nigra.—Black Mulberry from Italy. 3/6.

MYRTUS (The Myrtle).

Well-known dwarf evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 5 feet, with attractive white flowers, with golden stamens opening in summer. Prune in winter.

MYOPORUM (Boobiala).

Quick-growing indigenous shrubs, grows well on any exposed situation, especially on the sand banks near the coast. One of the best shrubs for the seaside. 1/6.

NERIUM (The Oleander).

Very hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet that thrive anywhere. In summer they are covered with double and single flowers in large trusses, which stand well above the foliage, and are most attractive. Cut back in winter.

Dr. Goffin.—Deep rosy red, single. 2/-.

Luteum Plenum.—Semi-double, creamy yellow. 2/-.

Madonna Grandiflora.—Semi-double, pure white. 2/-.

Monsieur Belaguer.—Single, clear pink. 2/-.

Professor Durand.—Semi-double, light primrose. 2/-.

Punctatum.—Single pink. 2/-.

Splendens Grandiflorum.—Double pink, large flowers. 2/-.

Splendens Variegatum.—Foliage striped green and gold; pink flowers. 2/6.

Souvenir de C. Allut.—Single, dark crimson; very free flowering. 2/-.

OCHNA.

Dwarf evergreen hardy shrub, of 3 feet, with attractive Hypericum-like flowers, in spring, followed by black berries, which are held in a scarlet calyx. Very effective.

Multiflora.—Flowers yellow. 3/-.

OLEARIA (New Zealand Daisy Bush).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 6 feet, with pale green leaves, silvery underneath. Suitable for seaside planting. Prune in winter.

Fosteri.—Flowers white and fragrant. 2/-.

OSMANTHUS (Japanese Holly).

Hardy Holly-like shrub, of 4 feet, with attractive variegated foliage.

Aquifolium Variegatum.—Foliage green and silver. 2/6.

OTHONNA (Yellow Marguerite).

Dwarf evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, covered in winter with large Marguerite-like flowers. Prune hard back after flowering.

Athanasiae.—Golden yellow. 2/-.

PANAX (Umbrella Tree).

Slender evergreen shrub, of 6 to 8 feet, with large Aralia-like foliage. Thrives in a moist, warm position.

Elegans.—Flowers greenish. 2/-.

PAULOWNIA.

Strong growing deciduous trees, of 15 to 20 feet, with large green foliage up to 18 inches long. Distinct Foxglove-like flowers, opening in summer. These make fine specimens for lawns, and are very handsome when in flower.

Imperialis.—Pale blue. 2/6.

PAVONIA.

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 to 6 feet, with large foliage and attractive upright Abutilon-like flowers throughout most of the year. Cut back after frosts are over.

Coccinea.—Bright scarlet. 2/-.

PHILADELPHUS

(Mock Orange Blossom).

Hardy shrubs, of 3 to 6 feet, covered in spring with fragrant white flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation. All deciduous except Mexicanus. Prune in winter or after flowering.

Coronarius.—The Common Mock Orange; sweetly perfumed; 5 feet. 2/-.

Coronarius Aureus.—Bright golden foliage in spring; dwarf. 2/-.

Lemoinei Albatre.—Dwarf, compact variety, with semi-double flowers. 2/6.

Mexicanus.—Creamy white, large flowers. A fine evergreen shrub of 3 ft. to 4 ft.; strongly perfumed. 2/-.

Speciosus.—Tall growing, coming into flower after Coronarius. 2/6.

PHOTINIA (Chinese Hawthorn).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 10 to 15 feet, with handsome dark green serrated foliage. The young leaves in spring are rich crimson. Flowers in panicles, similar to the Laurustinus, followed by yellow berries. Makes a fine hedge, thriving in dry districts. Cut back in winter.

Serrulata.—White. 18/- per dozen; 2/- each.

PHYTOLACCA.

A very fast-growing tree, attaining 20 to 30 feet, suitable for shade in hot, dry districts.

Dioica.—Greenish White flowers. 2/-.

PEACHES (Double Flowering).

(See Amygdalus.)

PLATANUS (The Plane Tree).

Large growing deciduous tree, of 30 to 40 feet, with large broad foliage. Flowers greenish yellow in spring, succeeded by brown prickly fruits, which remain through winter. Suitable for avenue or street planting. Plant during winter months only.

Orientalis.—London or Oriental Plane. 2/6.

PLECTRANTHUS (Flowering Coleus).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 3 to 4 feet, with green coleus-like foliage, and attractive terminal spikes of flowers throughout spring, summer and autumn. A shrub that will thrive in any odd corner. Cut back after frosts are over.

Ecklonii.—Pale blue, lance-leaved. 2/-.

PLUMBAGO (Lead Wort).

One of the hardiest of dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 5 feet, and flowering throughout the summer. Makes a fine hedge plant, standing the heat and drought well. Cut in spring.

Capensis.—Pale blue. 15/- dozen; 2/- each.

Capensis Alba.—Pure white. 2/-.

PITTOSPORUM.

Hardy popular evergreen, of 10 to 12 feet; very suitable for hedges, except Tobira, which forms a handsome shrub of 4 to 5 feet. Cut or trim in early spring. (See also Hedge Plants.)

Crassifolium.—Foliage greyish green, flowers brown-purple; a very hardy variety for dry situations. 2/-.

Eugenoides.—Known as the yellow Pittosporum. Foliage pale green. 1/6.

Eugenoides Variegatum.—Leaves deeply bordered with white. 2/6.

Nigrescens.—The small-leaved variety, with black flowers and stems. 1/6.

Tobira Variegata.—The Japanese variety, with attractive gold and green laurel-like foliage and pale-cream, sweetly-scented flowers. 3/-.

Undulatum.—Leaves dark green; flowers cream; perfumed. 1/6.

Undulatum Variegatum.—Handsome green and white foliage. 3/-.

PODALYRIA.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, with attractive silvery foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers in spring. Cut back after flowering.

Grandiflora.—Flowers mauve-pink, produced in profusion. 3/-.

POLYGALA (Milk Wort).

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 6 feet, with pale green foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers, opening in winter. Myrtifolia makes a good hedge for planting in sandy soils or near the coast. Prune after flowering.

Grandiflora.—Deep purple. 3/-.

POINSETTIA.

Tender deciduous shrub, of 4 to 5 feet, producing in winter small yellow flowers, surrounded by enormous brilliant scarlet bracts or leaves. Will only grow in warm, sheltered positions. As a pot plant, it is most effective. Cut hard back when dormant in summer.

Pulcherrima.—3/-.

POPULUS (The Poplar).

Strong growing deciduous trees of rapid growth, attaining 40 to 50 feet. Very fine subjects for avenue.

Alba.—Silver or Abele Poplar. Handsome silver foliage. 2/6.

Bolleana.—Upright silver Poplar. 2/6.

Canadensis Aurea.—Bright golden foliage. 2/6.

Dilitata.—Lombardy or upright Poplar. 2/6.

Monilifera.—Spreading Poplar. 2/6.

PROSTANTHERA (Native Mint Bush).

Hardy, quick-growing evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, covered in early spring with masses of attractive flowers. Cut back after flowering.

Nivea.—White. 2/-.

Rotundifolia.—Violet. 2/-.

Sieberi.—Light violet; dwarf and floriferous. 2/-.

PRUNUS (Flowering Plum).

Hardy deciduous trees of great beauty, flowering in winter and early spring. Growing 12 to 15 feet.

Blireana Flore Plena.—Flowers double, bright rose, opening in August. Foliage purple. 2/6.

Moseri, Flore Plena.—Similar to Blireana, but a lighter shade of pink. 2/6.

Mume Rosea.—Japanese Winter-flowering Plum, semi-double pink. 2/6.

Mume Splendens.—Semi-double crimson. 2/6.

Mume Alba.—Semi-double white. 2/6.

Pissardii.—"The Persian Plum." Flowers white, similar to the Cherry Plum. Foliage a deep purplish red. 2/6.

Pissardii Nigra.—Foliage almost black; very attractive. 2/6.

Pollardii.—See Amygdalis Pollardii.

Sinensis Alba.—Double white, dwarf and bushy. 2/-.

Sinensis Rosea.—Double pink, dwarf. 2/-.

Triloba.—Double, deep rose pink; large foliage. 2/6.

Vesuvius.—Foliage metallic crimson, larger and better color than Pissardii. 2/6.

PROTEA (Cape Honeysuckle).**Mellifera.**—Pale yellow. 3/6.**PYRUS (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree).**

Hardy deciduous ornamental tree, of 20 to 30 feet, with attractive foliage, which turns crimson in autumn; flowers white, succeeded by clusters of bright red berries. A fine tree for avenue or specimen planting. Plant in winter, or available in pots for summer planting.

Ancuparia.—3/-.**PUNICA (Pomegranate).**

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 6 to 8 feet, except Nana, which grows only 3 feet. Large attractive flowers in spring. Granatum produces the edible Pomegranate fruit. Prune in winter.

Granatum.—Single, scarlet; large, attractive fruits. 2/-.**Granatum Flore Plena.**—Double, scarlet. 2/-.**PSIDIUM (Guava).**

A neat evergreen compact shrub, with Laurel-like foliage and producing quantities of delicious fruit.

Cattleyanum.—Flowers white; fruit purple. 2/-.**PYRUS-MALUS****(Flowering Crabs or Apple).**

Hardy deciduous ornamental trees, of 12 to 15 feet, with attractive flowers in early spring, followed by small sour Apples or Crabs. Plant in winter, or available in pots for summer planting. Prune in winter.

Eva Rathe.—A variety with weeping branches; flowers pink; very attractive; worked on stems 5 ft. to 6 ft. high. 7/6.**Floribunda.**—Unopened buds, rich crimson, opening deep rose-pink. In the bud state this is exceptionally brilliant. One of the earliest to bloom. The true variety is very scarce. 3/6.**Spectabilis.**—“Chinese Crab.” A beautiful tree, large semi-double, rose-pink flowers in early spring; scarlet fruits in autumn. 2/6.**QUERCUS.**

Well-known evergreen and deciduous trees, suitable for cold climates. They grow vigorously in strong, deep soils.

Cerris.—“Turkey Oak.” Deciduous. 2/-.**Coccinea.**—“The Scarlet Oak.” Foliage turning rich crimson before falling in winter. 3/6.**Lusitanica.**—Large-leaved evergreen. 2/6.**Suber.**—“Cork Oak.” Evergreen tree. This variety furnishes the cork of commerce. 2/6.**Robur.**—“British Oak.” Strong-growing deciduous tree. 2/6.**RAPHIOLEPSIS (Indian Hawthorn).**

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet with ovate leathery leaves clusters of fragrant flowers in spring followed by black berries in autumn. Cut back in winter.

Intermedia.—White, medium-sized leaves. 2/-.**Ovata.**—White, large leaves. 2/-.**RHODODENDRON.**

Well-known gorgeous flowering evergreens, thriving in cool, moist positions. They like a soil full of humus, and free from lime. Any cutting should be done after flowers fade.

Arboreum.—I have a fine collection of named varieties of these in all shades, from pink to deep crimson. A list of names will be forwarded on application. Strong, bushy plants, 2 ft. to 3 ft. high. 7/6.**Hybridum.**—Seedlings raised in the nursery, embracing all shades. 2/6.**Pink Pearl.**—Without doubt the finest of all Rhododendrons, and one of the most showy shrubs imaginable, producing in October huge trusses of large deep pink flowers, fading with age. Strong specimens, with 6 to 8 branches. 10/-, 15/- and fl each.**RHUS.**

Valuable deciduous shrubs, of 5 to 6 feet, with attractive foliage, which assumes brilliant tints in autumn. Succedanea is the finest for autumn tints, and has the advantage of being non-suckering.

Cotinus.—“Wig Tree.” Glauous round leaves, turning crimson and yellow in autumn. 2/-.**Succedanea.**—“Japanese Wax Tree.” Graceful foliage, turning rich scarlet in autumn, and holding well into winter. 2/-.**Typhina.**—“Stag's-horn Sumack.” Long, graceful foliage, turning orange scarlet in autumn. 2/-.**Typhina Laciniata.**—A graceful fern-leaved variety, which turns brilliant red in autumn. 2/6.**RIBES (Flowering Currants).**

Beautiful deciduous free-flowering shrubs, of 4 to 5 ft., with attractive pendulous trusses of flowers in earliest spring. They thrive in almost any soil or situation. Prune after flowering.

Aureum.—Flowers pale yellow; leaves turning red in autumn. 2/-.**Sanguineum.**—“Red Flowering Currant.” Very attractive in early spring. 2/-.**RICINUS (Castor Oil Tree).**

Hardy evergreen rapid shrub, of 5 to 6 ft., with bronze-purple foliage. The oil is produced from the seeds, which are borne in profusion. Prune after the frosts.

Communis.—Flowers green. 1/6.**ROBINIA (Native Mint Bush).**

The Pseudo-acacia is a hardy deciduous tree, of 20 to 30 feet, thriving anywhere. Hispida is of more delicate nature, but when once established has few rivals in early spring. Growing about 6 feet, it is covered with a mass of Wistaria-like racemes. A sheltered position in good deep soil suits it best.

Hispida Rosea.—Deep pink; very handsome. 5/-.**Pseudacacia.**—White. 2/6.**ROMNEYA (Californian Tree Poppy).**

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 4 feet, with distinct glaucous foliage and gigantic poppy flowers, 6 inches across. This new variety flowers from early spring till autumn, is dwarf and compact in habit, does not sucker, and will produce flowers when only a foot high. It is so much superior to the old R. Coulteri that I have discontinued growing that variety. Cut hard back in spring.

Trichocalyx.—Flowers pure white, with mass of golden stamens. 2/6.**SALIX (The Willow).**

Well-known deciduous trees, of rapid growth, flourishing in damp situations, or at the side of streams. The pussy willow bears in August yellow catkins, which are most effective against the redwood, and when cut, last in water for weeks. Prune in winter. Plant during winter months.

Babylonica.—Narrow-leaved weeping willow. 2/-.**Caprea.**—“The Palm Willow.” Showy when in flower, but not as effective as Rubra. 2/-.**Rubra.**—“Pussy Willow.” Very popular on account of its attractive flowers in early spring. 2/-.**Vitellina.**—“Golden Willow.” Rich golden yellow wood. 2/-.**SALVIA (Shrubby Sage).**

Dwarf evergreen shrubby plants, of 3 to 4 feet, flowering throughout the summer. Grahami and Purpurea are always in flower even in the depth of winter. Cut back after frosts. (See also Herbaceous plants.)

Grahami.—Crimson, always in flower. 2/-.**Grahami Purpurea.**—Rich purplish crimson. 2/-.**Rutilans.**—Large foliage; flowers magenta crimson. 2/-.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA

(See *Edwardsia Microphylla*).

SAMBUCUS (The Elderberry).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, with attractive foliage and Laurestinus-like flowers in early spring. *Nigra* produces the berries, from which Elderberry Wine is made. Prune hard back in winter.

Nigra.—Bright green foliage. 2/-.

Nigra Argentea.—Silver and green foliage. 2/-.

Nigra Aurea.—Bright golden foliage. 2/-.

SOLANUM.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 4 to 5 feet, with attractive flowers in summer. Thriving in any situation. Cut back after frosts.

Azureum.—Bright blue. 2/6.

Robustum.—Large bronze foliage, with spines. 2/6.

SPARMANNIA.

Quick-growing evergreen shrubs, of 10 feet, with large foliage. Flowering in winter and early spring. Cut back after flowering.

Africana.—Single, white. 2/-.

Africana Flore Plena.—Double, white. 2/-.

SPARTIUM (Flowering Broom).

Hardy shrubs that thrive anywhere. Flowering profusely in spring from their almost leafless rush-like branches.

Album.—Pure white, flowering along the branches. 2/-.

Junceum.—"Spanish Broom." Bright golden yellow; sweetly scented; fine for cutting. 2/-.

SPIREA (Shrubby Spireas).

Hardy deciduous and semi-deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive flowers in early spring and summer.

Anthony Waterer.—Rich crimson, summer flowering; foliage variegated, dwarf and compact. 2/-.

Douglasii.—Deep rose, dense heads of small white flowers in summer; upright growth. 2/-.

Thunbergi, Syn. Gracilis.—Handsomer dwarf variety, with grass-like foliage, turning rich color in autumn; in spring a mass of snow-white flowers. 2/-.

STATICE

(Everlasting Flower or Sea Lavender).

Dwarf evergreen shrubby plants, of 2 feet, with large panicles of small paper-like flowers, which last, when cut, for months. Valuable plants for dry spots, where few other plants will thrive. *Perezii* is a fine subject for any garden, throwing up huge trusses of flowers three or four feet high throughout the whole year.

Dicksonii.—Deep rose pink. 2/6.

Perezii.—Rich blue, handsome leathery foliage. 2/6.

Imbricata.—Blue. 2/-.

STERCULIA.

Handsome evergreen trees, of pyramidal growth, with attractive foliage and masses of bright flowers in summer. Very suitable in hot dry districts, especially as avenue or street trees.

Acerifolia.—"Illawarra Flame Tree." Flowers rich flame scarlet. 2/-.

Diversifolia, Syn. Populneum.—"The Bottle Tree or "Kurrajong." Flowers creamy white; the best drought-resisting tree known. 2/-.

Lurida.—"Broad-leaved Kurrajong." Flowers rich red. 2/-.

STENOCARPUS.

Hardy evergreen small trees, of 15 feet, with bright green foliage, and attractive flowers in spring. *Cunninghami* is the famous Queensland fire wheel tree. Both are fine subjects for hot, dry districts.

Cunninghami, Syn. Sinuatus.—Bright scarlet flowers, formed as the spokes of a wheel. 3/-.



Stenocarpus Cunninghami—Fire Wheel Plant.

SWAINSONA (Darling Pea).

Hardy evergreen shrub, of 3 feet, with spikes of pea-shaped flowers, produced throughout the year. Cut hard back in winter.

Galegifolia.—Various shades of pink. 2/-.

Galegifolia Alba Grandiflora.—Pure white. 2/-.

SYMPHORICARPUS.

Dwarf deciduous shrubs, of 3 feet, with inconspicuous flowers in spring, followed by attractive berries, which remain for some time. Prune in winter.

Racemosus.—"Snow Berry." Large snow-white berries. 2/-.

Vulgaris Variegata.—Foliage green and yellow; very effective. 2/-.

SYRINGA (The Lilac).

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 5 to 6 ft., with attractive flowers in spring. They thrive in rich, deep soil, and are especially suitable for mountainous districts. *Dilatata* is recommended as a desirable, early-flowering, sweetly-scented shrub.

Alba Grandiflora.—Single, white; large trusses. 2/-.

Abel Carrieri.—Large double, dark blue. 2/6.

Hyacinthifolia Alba.—Semi-double, white. 2/-.

Michael Buchner.—Double, rosy lilac. 2/6.

Madam Casimer Perier.—Pure white, double; free flowering. 2/6.

Madame Lemoine.—Large compact truss, double white. 2/6.

President Grevy.—Double, blue; very large truss. 2/6.

Persica (Persian Lilac).—Erect spikes of pale blue; profuse bloomer; very fine for cutting. 2/-.

Souv. de Louis Spath.—Single, blackish red; very large truss. 2/6.

Vulcan.—Dark red; single. 2/6.

Vulgaris.—Common Lilac. 2/-.

SYNCARPIA (Native Turpentine Tree).

Fine evergreen tree, of rapid growth, suitable for avenue or street planting, thriving in poor soil. Especially suited for hot, dry districts.

Laurifolia.—Flowers white. 2/-.

TAMARIX (Flowering Cypress).

Very hardy deciduous trees, of 12 feet, with large plume-like panicles of minute flowers in spring and summer. Very suitable for planting in poor sandy soil, or at the sea coast. Prune hard back in winter.

Hispida Aestivalis.—Carmine, strong growing. 2/-.

Gallica.—Spring-flowering, pink. 2/-.

Glauc.—Silvery foliage; flowering in summer. 2/-.

Japonica.—Vigorous growing variety, covered in summer with sprays of carmine pink. The best of them all. 2/-.

TECOMA (Shrubby Tecomas).

Hardy evergreen shrubs, of 8 to 10 feet, covered in summer with branches of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine subjects to withstand heat and drought. Cut back in early spring. (See also Climbers.)

Capensis.—Orange scarlet. 2/-.

Smithii.—Orange yellow, with brown reverse. 1/6.

Velutina.—Bright yellow. 2/6.



Thryptomene Mitchellii.

THRYPTOMENE.

The beautiful heath-like shrub from the Grampians, growing 3 to 4 feet high. It is covered in winter and early spring with tiny Myrtle-like flowers. Prefers sandy, open soil, free from manures. Cut back after flowering.

Mitchelli.—White. 2/6.

VIRGILIA.

Hardy evergreen small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome pea-shaped flowers in spring and summer. *Capensis* is one of the fastest growing trees we have.

Aurea.—Rich golden yellow flowers. 2/-.

Capensis.—Purple and white. 2/6.

VERONICA.

Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs, of 2 to 4 feet, flowering profusely in winter and spring, of rapid growth, and thriving freely in any soil or situation. They are particularly suited for seaside planting. Cut back in early spring.

Andersonii Variegata.—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white. 2/-.

Hulkei.—Long upright spikes of pale lilac in spring; fine for cutting. 2/-.

VIBURNUM.

Hardy deciduous shrubs, of 4 to 8 feet, with attractive flowers in winter and spring. Cut back after flowering.

Carlesii.—One of the sweetest-scented shrubs I have; flowers in early spring; pale pink trusses, similar to a bouvardia. 3/6.

Japonicum.—Large laurel-like foliage; flowers white. 2/6.

Macrocephalum.—A magnificent variety, freely producing large globosa heads of snowy-white flowers, often 6 in. in diameter. 5/-.

Opulus.—"Guelder Rose." Well-known deciduous variety, producing a wealth of snowball-like flowers in spring; foliage turns crimson in the autumn. 2/-.

Plicatum.—"Chinese Guelder Rose." White, snowball-like flowers. 2/6.

Plicatum Tomentosum.—Flat hydrangea-like heads of white flowers; very attractive in spring; foliage turns bronze in the autumn. 2/-.

Sieboldi.—Foliage glossy evergreen; flowers creamy white, in large heads. 2/6.

Tinus.—"Laurestinus." Well-known evergreen winter-flowering shrub; very suitable for hedges. 2/-.

Tinus Lucidum.—Glossy green foliage; large clusters of pure white flowers in early spring. 2/-.

Tinus Lucidum Variegatum.—Very attractive yellow and green foliage variety, with white flowers. 2/6.

WESTRINGIA**(Australian Rosemary Bush).**

Hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrubs, with Rosemary-like foliage and attractive flowers in spring. They thrive in the poorest of soils. Cut back after flowering.

Giabra.—Deep lilac, dwarf and compact. 2/6.

Rosmariniformis.—Flowers white, with lilac spots. 2/-.

WEIGELIA (Syn. Diervilla).

Beautiful deciduous flowering shrubs, of 4 to 6 feet, thriving almost anywhere. Flowers trumpet-shaped in clusters, abundantly produced in early spring. Cut back in winter, or after flowering.

Amabilis Variegata.—Foliage margined with creamy white. 2/-.

Abel Carriere.—Rosy crimson; very fine. 2/-.

Candida.—Pure white; free flowering. 2/-.

Gloire des Bouquets.—Dark rosy crimson. 1/6.

Jean Mace.—Deep rich purplish crimson. 2/-.

Rosea.—Flowers rosy; very fine. 2/-.

PINES AND CONIFERS

Plant at any time, but for the best results between May and August.

ABIES (Spruce Firs).

Large growing trees, suitable for cool climates. They make huge trees, the timber of which is valuable.

- Alba.**—White Spruce. 2/-.
Excelsa.—Norway Spruce. 2/-.
Balsamea.—2/-.
Douglasii.—Oregon Fir. 2/-.

ARAUCARIA.

Huge growing trees, suitable for specimens on lawns. They make distinct and attractive trees.

- Excelsa.**—Norfolk Island Pine. A tree of 70 ft. to 100 ft. 2/6.
Imbricata.—"Monkey Puzzle" or "Chilian Pine." A small tree of 40 ft. Does well in mountain districts. 3/-.

CALLITRIS (Syn. Frenela).

Attractive trees, of 20 to 25 feet. Very hardy and of rapid growth. Can be recommended for general planting.

- Cupressiformis.**—"Victorian Cypress." 2/-.
Gunnii.—"Oyster Bay Pine," 2/-.

CEDRUS (The Cedar Tree).

Large growing trees, of distinct habit, suitable for general planting. The Indian Cedar is quite hardy here, and one of the most ornamental trees so far introduced. Its silvery foliage and distinct weeping habit make it conspicuous in any plantation. We recommend this variety with every confidence, as it has proved itself quite capable of withstanding heat, cold, or drought.

- Atlantica.**—Mount Atlas Cedar. 2/6.
Deodara.—Indian Cedar. 18/- doz.; 2/- each.

CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese Cedar).

Splendid Conifers, growing to 60 and 100 feet, from north of China and Japan, where they grow in damp situations.

- Japonica.**—Upright growing variety, similar to Araucaria. 2/6.
Japonica Elegans.—Very bushy, turning bronze in autumn and winter. 2/6.

CUPRESSUS (The Cypress).

Well-known Conifers, suitable for specimens and hedges. (See also hedge plants.)

- Lambertiana Horizontalis.**—"The True Horizontal variety." One of the finest ornamental hedges or breakwind plants that I have; of rapid growth. 30/- doz., 3/- each.
 Larger, 42/- doz., 4/- each.
Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea.—The handsome golden-colored variety. One of the finest subjects for specimens. 3/6.
Lambertiana Horizontalis Hodginsii.—A beautiful silver variegated variety of the true branching form. 5/-.
Lambertiana Aurea Saligna.—A distinct weeping form, with bright golden foliage. As a specimen for a lawn it has no equal. 5/-.
Lawsoniana Argentea.—A dwarf-growing silvery glaucous Conifer, growing to 6 ft. 2/6.
Lawsoniana Aurea.—Bright, golden-colored foliage; very fine for a small specimen. 3/-.
Macrocarpa.—"Monterey Cypress." The seedling Lambertiana variety. Suitable for small hedges. 1/-.
Macrocarpa Aurea.—A dense-growing variety of great beauty. Foliage deep golden yellow and feathery. Makes a fine hedge or specimen. 3/6.
Sempervirens Stricta.—"Upright Cypress." A tall variety; deep green foliage. 2/-.
Torulosa.—Silvery grey foliage; very suitable for small hedges. 2/6.

DACRYDIUM (Huon Pine).

A large-growing tree of 20 feet, with attractive weeping habit. Suitable for cool districts only.

- Franklini.**—2/6.

FOKIENIA.

A unique small-growing tree from China. Foliage bright green, the underside of the leaves distinctly marked with white. Very attractive.

- Hodginsii.**—3/-.

GINKGO (Maiden-Hair Fern).

Ornamental deciduous Chinese tree, of 30 to 40 feet, with foliage resembling Maiden-hair Fern. Requires a cool, damp position.

- Biloba, Syn. Salisburia Adiantifolia.**—3/-.

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper).

Dwarf-growing small trees and shrubs, suitable for cool climates.

- Communis.**—Common Juniper; silvery blue foliage. 2/6.
Japonica Aurea.—Dwarf variety, with green and gold foliage. 3/-.
Bermudiana.—Pencil Cedar. 2/6.
Sabina.—Dwarf trailing variety; suitable for rockeries. 2/6.

LARIX (The Larch).

A deciduous Conifer, growing to a huge tree. Thriving in damp situations only.

- Europaea.**—3/-.

PINUS (The Pine).

Large growing ornamental trees, suitable for avenues or shelter belts. Insignis is one of the most rapid growing trees we have.

- Canariensis.**—The Canary Island Pine. 2/-.
Halepensis.—Aleppo Pine. 2/-.
Insignis.—Californian Pine. 9/- doz.; 1/-.
Laricio.—Corsican Pine. 2/-.
Pinaster, Syn. Maritima.—2/-.

PODOCARPUS.

Distinct trees, with deep green Yew-like foliage.

- Spinulosa.**—Illawarra Plum Pine. Shrub of 8 ft. to 10 ft. 2/6.
Totara.—A large-growing variety from New Zealand. 2/6.

RETINOSPORA.

Compact, slow-growing shrub, of 6 to 8 feet, with handsome foliage.

- Ericoides.**—Bush green foliage. 2/6.
Plumosa.—Distinct flat-leaved variety. Bright golden foliage. 2/6.
Plumosa Aurea.—Bright golden foliage. 2/6.
Plumosa Argentea.—Silver and green foliage. 2/6.
Pisifera.—2/6.
Squarrosa.—2/6.

TAXUS (The Yew).

Slow-growing small trees, with deep green foliage. Thriving in cool, moist situations.

- Baccata.**—English Yew. 3/-.
Baccata Fastigata.—Irish Yew. 3/-.

THUYA (Arbor Vitae).

Large growing trees, with distinct foliage. In the cool mountain districts, they make fine specimens.

- Lobbi.**—A Californian variety. 2/6.
Occidentalis.—American Arbor Vitae. 2/6.
Orientalis, Syn. Biota Orientalis.—Japanese Arbor Vitae. 2/6.

THUYOPSIS.

Dwarf-growing Conifers, with flat foliage. Suitable for small specimens.

- Borealis.**—2/6.

Suitable for
Any District
in this State.

12 Best Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Collection of
12 Shrubs,
packed free, 26/-

PLANT FROM MAY TO OCTOBER for best results.

BUDDLEA, Veitchiana.—Free-growing evergreen shrub, grows in almost any soil or situation. Large panicles of bright violet, attractive, perfumed flowers, in long spikes, during spring. A most handsome shrub. 2/-.

CEANOTHUS Divaricatus.—Hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with deep green box-like foliage; very attractive. Amongst flowering shrubs has no equal.

CHOISYA, Ternata.—"Mexican Orange Blossom." Hardy evergreen shrub of 4 feet, with glossy foliage and handsome white, sweetly-scented flowers, produced in profusion during early spring. 2/-.

CLETHRA, Arborea.—"Lily of the Valley Tree." One of the finest hardy evergreen trees growing, 6 to 8 feet; its beautiful white Lily of the Valley flowers in pendulous racemes, produced in summer, are most attractive; also its glossy laurel-like foliage at all times. 2/-.

CROTALARIA, Laburnifolia.—"Bird Flower."—One of the most handsome and unique of evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery grey lucerne-like foliage. Flowers yellow color; large, in loose, terminal spikes, resembling small birds, blossoms continuously throughout the whole year, even during the winter; most attractive of flowering shrubs. 3/-.

ERICA Melanthera.—Dwarf evergreen, flowering shrub of great beauty. It is the most floriferous heath cultivated; should be in every garden. Hardy and free flowering; a beautiful subject when in bloom; flowers lavender purple, with black eyes; small bells. 2/6.

ERIOSTEMON, Nerifolius.—"Native Wax Flower."—Dwarf evergreen shrub, 3 to 4 feet, covered during early spring with star-shaped flowers; color, palest pink; sweetly scented. 2/6.

GENISTA, Fragens.—Hardy evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet, with rush-like growth, covered in spring and summer with countless golden yellow, sweetly-scented flowers. 2/- each.

LASIANDBRA, Edwardsii.—A hybrid between *Macrantha* and *Grandiflora*. Hardy evergreen shrub, 4 to 6 feet, large showy flowers, which open throughout most of the year; color, deep violet purple. 3/-.

LEPTOSPERMUM Nicholii.—"Crimson Ti Tree." The hardest of evergreen shrubs, 3 to 4 feet; will succeed anywhere, even in the driest and most arid districts. In spring they are covered with attractive crimson myrtle-like flowers, which last well; specially suitable for the sea coast. Foliage deep bronze. 2/- Extra strong plants. 3/- each.

ROMNEYA Trichocalyx.—"Californian Tree Poppy." Hardy evergreen shrub of 4 feet; distinct glaucous foliage, and gigantic, pure white poppy flowers 6 to 8 inches across. This new variety flowers from early spring until autumn; is dwarf and compact in habit, does not sucker, will produce flowers when only one foot high. Flowers pure white, with a mass of golden stamens. 3/-.

TECOMA, Capensis.—Hardy evergreen shrub, 8 to 10 feet, covered in summer with branches of trumpet shaped, orange scarlet flowers. Withstands the heat and drought remarkably. 2/- each.

SELECT LIST OF Choice Flowering Plants

Antirrhinum—Named Varieties.—Pink, yellow, red, orange, white; semi-dwarf. 1/- dozen.

Aster.—Tasmanian Branching, mixed colors. Plant November till March. 6d. dozen.

Aster—New Crego.—An improved American Aster, twisted petals, huge blossoms, grand colors. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.

Anemone.—St. Brigid. Mixed colors. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.

Aquilegia.—Long spurred; splendid mixed. Plant March till September. 1/6 dozen.

Begonia.—Bedding varieties; splendid for effective bedding out; lovely foliage and flowers. 2/6 dozen. Plant November to April.

Cineraria Grandiflora.—Mixed colors; fine for bedding. Plant February to June. 1/6 dozen.

Cineraria Stellata (Cactus or Star Shaped).—Mixed colors. Plant February to June. 1/6 dozen.

Coleus.—Beautiful foliage plants, fine for bedding and pot culture. 2/6 dozen. Plant September to March.

Cosmos—Lady Lennox.—New giant blooming. Plant November till March. 6d. dozen.

Cosmos—Midsummer Giants.—A new Cosmos, in several shades, viz., flesh pink, orange pink, apple blossom. 1/- dozen. Plant November to March.

Canterbury Bell.—Improved Cup and Saucer. Mixed colors. Plant February till November. 1/- dozen.

Cosmos—New Double.—Mixed. Plant November till March. 1/- dozen.

Delphinium—Kelway's Strain.—Finest mixed. Plant February to December. 1/6 dozen. One year old crowns, 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Delphinium—Blue Butterfly.—Violet blossoms; very pretty; splendid for bedding; free flowering; height, 12 inches. 1/- dozen. Plant October to April.

Dahlia—All Varieties.—Mixed colors. Plant August till December. 1/- dozen.

Daisy—Giant Flowering.—White and mixed. Plant April till October. 1/- dozen.

Geum—Mrs. Bradshaw.—One of the finest border perennials grown; bright scarlet. Plant March till September. 1/6 dozen.

Heliotrope.—Finest mixed. Plant October till February. 2/- dozen.

Mixed Seedlings.—Splendid assortment. Plant all the year. 6d. dozen.

Marigold—Giant Tree.—Mixed colors. Plant September till March. 1/- dozen.

Mimulus—Monkey Musk.—For pots and baskets. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.

Nemesia Suttonii.—Mixed colors; splendid for massing. Plant February to September. 1/- dozen.

Petunia.—Giants of California. Plant August till February. 4/6 dozen.

Primula Malacoides.—Winter flowering; the finest bedding plant for the cold weather. Plant February till July. 1/- dozen.

Pansy.—Federation, Masterpiece, Mde. Perret, etc. Mixed colors. Plant February till September. 1/6 dozen.

Pansy—Bath's Empress.—Beautiful, spotted and blotched, of enormous size. 2/6 dozen. Plant March to September.

Pentstemon—Gloxinia Flowered.—Handsome perennials, long tubular flowers. 1/6 dozen. Plant March to November.

Poppy—Oriental.—Mixed colors. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.
Primrose and Polyanthus.—Mixed colors. Plant March till September. 4/6 dozen.
Portulaca.—Double mixed. Plant September till March. 1/- dozen.
Ranunculus.—Choicest hybrids; extra selected; lovely colors, double and single. 1/- dozen. Plant May to September.
Scabiosa—Azure Fairy.—Lovely sky-blue blossoms, perfectly double, on long stems. 1/6 dozen. Plant April to October.
Scabiosa Columbaria.—Delicate mauve. Lovely for cutting, the stems being long and wiry. The best of the Scabiosa family. 2/6 doz. plants.

Sweet Peas.—Spencer's finest kinds. Plant March till October. 6d. dozen.
Sweet Peas.—Winter flowering. Mixed colors. Plant January till May. 1/- dozen.
Shasta Daisy.—Splendid for cutting. Plant January till December. 1/- dozen.
Salvia Bonfire.—Bright scarlet blossoms. Plant October till March. 1/6 dozen.
Verbena.—Mammoth mixed varieties. Plant March till September. 1/- dozen.
Violas.—Purple, yellow, white, blue; valuable for bedding. Strong plants; very effective. 1/- dozen. Plant April to September.
New Zinnias.—Dahlia flowered; flowers of immense size; colors most intense; rich shades. 2/- dozen. Plant November to March.

Verandah Plants

Strong Plants, 1/- to 2/6 each, except where otherwise marked

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging in their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that I have added a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Primula Obconica.—Beautiful pot plant. 1/-.
Small Tree Ferns.—2/6 upwards.

Aspidistra.—Very hardy; handsome foliage. 2/6.
Asparagus Plumosus.—Very handsome pot plant. 1/-.
Aucuba.—Charming foliage plant. 1/6.
Azalea.—Very showy verandah plants; free bloom. From 1/6.
Aralia Sieboldi.—Handsome foliage. 1/-.
Begonia Rex.—Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked. 1/6.
Calla (Lily of the Nile).—Fine foliage; easiest culture. 1/6.
Colens.—Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds. 1/- each.
Epiphyllum.—Cactus family; effective ver. plants. 2/-.
Ferns.—Fine, hardy varieties, in pots. 1/-, 1/6, 2/6.
Fuchsias.—In splendid variety; single and double. 1/-.
Farfugium Grande.—Green leaves, blotched yellow. 2/-.
Geraniums.—Very hardy; ever blooming. 1/-.
Hellotrope.—Sweet-scented, favorite flowering plants. 1/-.
Hydrangea.—Fine flowering plants. 1/6.
Imantophyllum.—Orange flowers. 2/6.
Maranta.—Very pretty decorative plant. 1/6.
Mimulus Musk.—Make charming pot plants. 1/-.
Ophiopogon.—Violet flowers; variegated foliage. 1/6.
Palms.—I can supply these in all sizes and varieties. 2/6 upwards.



Rex Begonia. 1/6.

Staghorn Ferns.—Grown on walls are very beautiful. 5/- upwards.

Climbing and Twining Plants

D. Deciduous.

AMPELOPSIS (Virginian Creeper).

D. **Hederacea** (American Ivy).—1/6 each.
D. **Henryana** (New).—Very fine. 1/6 each.
D. **Lowii.**—Close clinging creeper. 1/6 each.
D. **Veitchii.**—One of the best for all purposes. Extra strong plants. 1/6 each.

ASPARAGUS.

This is one of the most elegant foliage plants for cutting purposes for bouquets, etc.
E. **Capensis.**—1/- each.
E. **Plumosa Nana.**—1/- each.
E. **Sprengeri.**—Drooping habit. 1/- each.
E. **Tenuissimus.**—1/6 each.

E. Evergreen.

BOUGAINVILLEAS.

Gorgeous flowering plants, lasting a long time in flower. They succeed best in a sunny situation.

E. **Braziliensis.**—Terra cotta. 1/6 each.
E. **Cypheri.**—Dark magenta. 1/- each.
E. **Glabra.**—Magenta. 1/6 each.
E. **Glabra Sandriana.**—Violet red. 1/6 each.
E. **Magnifica Traili.**—Purple. 1/6 each.
E. **Refulgens.**—Purple mauve. 1/6 each.
E. **Spectabilis.**—Magenta. 1/6 each.
E. **Speciosa Variegata.**—2/6 each.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine).

Fast growers and profuse bloomers.

- E. *Capreolata*.—Orange and red; distinct. 1/6.
- E. *Cherere*.—Orange and red. 2/- each.
- E. *Excelsa*.—Yellow and white. 1/6 each.
- E. *Lindleyana*.—Lilac. 1/6 each.
- E. *Tweediana*.—Golden yellow. 1/6 each.
- E. *Venusta*.—Orange. 2/- each.

CAMPSIDIUM.

Fine evergreen climbers, with handsome dark green foliage; creamy white flowers in bunches.

- E. *Filicifolium*.—1/6 each.
- E. *Valdivianum*.—1/6 each.

CLEMATIS.

- D. *Montana*.—Pure white. 1/6 each.
- D. *Montana Rosea*.—Pink. 2/- each.

COBEA.

Quick-growing climbers, with large bell-shaped flowers.

- E. *Scandens*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
- E. *Alba*.—White. 1/6 each.

DOLICHOS.

Well-known climbers.

- E. *Lignosus*.—Rosy lilac. 1/6 each.
- E. *Lignosus Alba*.—White. 1/6 each.

ECCREMOCARPUS (Calompelis).

- E. *Scabra*.—Orange flowers. 1/6 each.

FICUS.

- E. *Minima*.—Small dark green foliage. 1/6.
- E. *Radicans*.—Large leafed variety. 1/6 each.
- E. *Stipulata*.—Climbing Fig. 1/6 each.

FUCHSIA.

- E. *Kirkii* (Procumbens).—Excellent plant for baskets; red berries. 1/6 each.

GELSIMIUM (Carolina Jasmine).

An excellent plant for a low trellis, producing beautiful yellow flowers; sweetly scented.

- E. *Sempervirens*.—1/6 each.

HARDENBERGIA (Sarsaparilla).

Tree-flowering, showy and hardy climbers for exposed positions.

- E. *Digitata*.—Purple and white. 1/6 each.
- E. *Lindleyana*.—Dark blue. 1/6 each.
- E. *Monophylla*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
- Monophylla Alba*.—White. 1/- each.

HEDERA (Ivy).

Well-known hardy climbers.

- E. *Several varieties*. From 1/- each.

HOYA (Wax Plant).

A pretty climber, suitable for a warm, dry situation.

- E. *Carnosa*.—Pink. 1/6 each.

IPOMEA.

A handsome, rapid-growing climber, producing large, convolvulus-like flowers throughout the autumn.

- E. *Learii*.—Blue. 1/6 each.

JASMINUM (Jasmine).

Favorite climbers for sheltered positions; sweetly scented.

- E. *Gracilis*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Grandiflorum*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Officinalis*.—Common white. 1/6 each.
- E. *Nudiflora*.—Yellow. 1/6 each.
- E. *Primulinum*.—Bright yellow. 1/6 each.

KENNEYDA.

Handsome twining plants; excellent for a trellis.

- E. *Nigricans*.—Black and yellow. 1/6 each.
- E. *Rubicunda*.—Red. 1/6 each.
- E. *Comptoniana*.—Violet purple. 1/6 each.

LAPAGERIA.

Very beautiful evergreen climbers, producing large, bell-shaped flowers; spotted internally.

- E. *Rosea*.—Carmine. 5/- each.
- E. *Alba*.—White. 12/6 each.

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea).

- E. *Latifolius Albus*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Latifolius Delicata*.—Rose. 1/6 each.
- E. *Latifolius Rosea*.—Pink. 1/6 each.
- E. *White Pearl*.—1/6 each.
- E. *Pubescens*.—Blue. 1/6 each.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

Quick-growing climbers; deliciously perfumed.

- E. *Aurea Reticulata*.—1/6 each.
- E. *Caprifolium*.—English Honeysuckle. 1/6.
- E. *Confusa*.—Yellow. 1/6 each.
- E. *Sinensis*.—White and red. 1/6 each.
- Tartarica Splendens*.—Red. 1/6 each.

LOPHOSPERMUM.

Showy climber, tubular flowers.

- E. *Hendersoni*.—Red. 1/6 each.

LOTUS.

A splendid plant for rock work, bearing pea-shaped flowers in clusters.

- E. *Pelliorhyncus*.—1/6 each.

MANDEVILLEA.

One of the prettiest climbers, with handsome trumpet-shaped, snow-white flowers, delightfully fragrant.

- D. *Suaveolens*.—White. 1/6 each.

MANETTIA.

A very pretty climber, with tube-shaped flowers.

- E. *Bicolor*.—Scarlet, tipped with yellow. 1/6 each.
- E. *Glabra*.—Red. 1/6 each.

MAURANDIA.

Pretty evergreen, quick-growing climbers, with elegant Gloxinia-like flowers.

- E. *Alba*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Barclayana*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
- E. *Rosea*.—Rose. 1/6 each.

MEDEOLA (Smilax).

A pretty herbaceous climber, suitable for hanging baskets, etc. Invaluable to florists.

- Asparagoides*.—1/6 each.
- Asparagoides*, *Myrtifolia*.—Very delicate and graceful. 1/6 each.

PANICUM.

Very useful for baskets.

- E. *Variegatum*.—1/6 each.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower).

Very showy climbers, with dark green foliage; excellent for verandahs or trellis.

- E. *Bedfordiana*.—Purple. 1/6 each.
- E. *Fragrant Beauty*.—Flowers white, with purple centre, measuring 4 inches across, and delicately fragrant. 1/6 each.
- E. *Constance Elliot*.—Pure white. 1/6 each.
- E. *Coerulea*.—Magnificent blue flowers. 1/6.
- E. *Edulis* (Passion Fruit).—Bears heavy crops of the well-known fruit; flowers white. 1/- each.
- E. *Eynsford Gem*.—Very showy, perpetual-flowering variety; color red, shaded rose. 1/6 each.
- E. *Herbertiana*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Imperatrice Eugenie*.—Blue and white. 1/6.

PHASEOLUS (Snail Flower).

Pretty and curious perennial climber, with cockscrew-shaped flowers; combination of lilac, white and yellow.

- D. *Caracalla*.—1/6 each.

PHYSIANTHUS.

A very quick-growing climber.

- E. *Albens*.—White. 1/6 each.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM.

A dwarf twining shrub of rather slender habit, admirably suited for pot culture as well as low trellis. The flowers are numerous, pure white, and finely scented.

- E. *Jasminoides*.—White. 1/6 to 2/- each.
- E. *Jasminoides Variegata*.—White. 1/6 to 2/-.

SOLANUM.

Hardy, rapid-growing climbers.

- E. *Jasminoides*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Jasminoides Variegata*.—White. 1/6 each.
- E. *Seaforthianum*.—Beautiful pale lilac flowers; requires a warm situation. 1/6 each.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

STEPHANOTIS.

White, waxy blooms, produced in clusters, and delightfully scented. To succeed out of doors it must be planted in a very warm, sunny situation.
E. Floribunda.—White. 5/- each.
E. Floribunda (Everlasting Variety).—White. 5/- each.

STIGMAPHYLLON.

A dwarf climbing shrub, with pretty curiously-fringed, yellow flowers.
E. Ciliatum.—Yellow. 1/6 each.

TACSONIAS.

This genus bears a close resemblance to the Passion Flowers, and is equally beautiful and quick in growth; it is suitable for similar situations.

E. Eriantha.—Red. 1/- each.
E. Exoniensis.—Bright rose. 1/6 each.
E. Ignea.—Intense scarlet. 1/6 each.
E. Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flowers).—1/6.
E. Mollissima.—Pink, edible fruit. 1/6 each.
E. Morti.—Magenta. 1/6 each.
E. Smythiana.—Orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.
E. Jamesonii.—Rose color. 1/6 each.
E. Taylorii.—Cerule. 1/6 each.
E. Tomentosa Speciosa.—1/6 each.
E. Van Volexmi.—Crimson. 1/6 each.

TECOMA.

The species of this genus are exceedingly beautiful, and are among the most desirable of flowering shrubs. **T. Radicans** and **Grandiflora** will

cling to stone or brick like Ivy. **T. Jasminoides** and **Australis** are twiners, the flowers of the former being large and very beautiful.

E. Australis.—Cream and brown. 1/6 each.
E. Capensis.—Orange-scarlet. 1/6 each.
E. Grandiflora.—Orange. 1/6 each.
D. Guilfoylei.—Deep crimson; fine, showy variety. 1/6 each.
E. Jasminoides.—Purple and white. 1/6 each.
E. Jasminoides Alba.—White and rose. 1/6 to 2/- each.
E. Latrobei.—Cream. 1/6 each.
D. Mackenii.—An extremely handsome climber; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rosy lilac streaked with purple. 1/6 each.
E. Molle.—Cream; very fine foliage. 1/- each.
D. Madam Galen.—Wine red. 1/6 each.
D. Manglesi.—Chestnut red. 1/6 each.
D. Rosea.—Light rose. 1/- to 1/6 each.
D. Radicans.—Reddish brown. 1/6 each.
D. Radicans Grandiflora.—Deep crimson. 1/6.

WISTARIA.

One of the best hardy climbers, producing in early spring long racemes of sweetly-scented flowers. When given a sunny position and liberal manuring, they grow rapidly, and present a magnificent appearance when in bloom.

D. Frutescens.—Light purple. 1/6 each.
D. Multijuga Alba.—White; very fine. 2/-.
D. Multijuga.—Purple. 1/6 each.
D. Sinensis.—Lavender. 1/6 each.
D. Sinensis Alba.—Pure white. 2/- each.
D. Sinensis fl. pl.—Double lavender. 2/- each.
D. Sinensis Rosea (New).—Beautiful new pink variety. 2/6 each.

PALMS

CHAMAEROPS (Fan Palm).

A very hardy and useful Palm, suitable for planting in exposed positions. **Excelsa** is a large growing variety, while **Humilis** is quite dwarf, and very suitable for a specimen, where space is limited.

Excelsa (Nepaul).—1/6 to 3/6.
Humilis (S. Europe).—2/6 to 3/6.

COCOS (Cocos Palm).

One of the most beautiful of Palms for the house or conservatory. Well established plants will succeed in a bush house or fernery if particular attention is paid to the watering. This Palm has become scarce during recent years.

Weddelliana (S. America).—Small plants, 2/6. Larger plants, 5/-.

DIPLOTHEMIUM (Wine Palm).

Hardy, attractive Palm, with conspicuous blue-grey foliage. Thriving in warm, exposed positions.

Maritimum (Brazil).—3/6 to 5/-.
Dolabrata Variegata.—2/6.

KENTIA (Lord Howe Island).

The most popular of all house Palms, standing the wear and tear of decorative work better than most subjects.

Belmoreana.—Fine-leaved variety. 2/6 each.
Posterioriana.—Large, broad foliage. 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6 to 21/- each.

PHOENIX (Date Palm).

Hardy, with the exception of **Roebelenii**, which thrives in warm districts only. Fine subjects as specimens for lawns.

Canariensis (Canary Island).—2/6, 3/6 to 21/- each.
Reclinata (Cape of Good Hope).—2/6 each.
Roebelenii (Pigmy Date).—5/- each.
 Specimens in 8in., 25/- each.

SEAFORTHIA (Illawarra Palm).

Hardy Palm, with Kentia-like foliage, thriving in sheltered situations. An ideal subject as a pot plant for ferneries.

Elegans (N.S.W. and Queensland).—1/6.

WASHINGTONIA (Cotton Palm).

Hardy fan Palm, with cotton-like threads.
Robusta.—2/6, 3/6 and 5/- each.

FERNS

MANY VARIETIES, including **ADIANTUMS** (Maidenhair Ferns), **ASPARAGUS** (of sorts), **NEPHROLEPIS** (of sorts), including **TUBEROSA** (Fish-bone Fern), the hardest and most useful of all Ferns for house decoration).

STAGHORN AND ELKHORN FERNS.

For verandah, bush house, and shady situations. Fine collections, all sizes. From 5/- to 25/- each, according to size.

HANGING WIRE BASKETS.

Filled with ferns, foliage plants, and plants of a drooping or weeping habit, in sizes ranging from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. From 5/- to 10/- each. Large sizes filled to order.

TREE FERNS (Dicksonia Antarctica).

I offer an extra fine lot this year. In very fine condition. **Direct from the Gullies.** Dug from the ground, not cut. Last longer than those sawn off, and produce long fronds.

All sizes from 1 foot to 6 feet. 2/- per foot.

BIRD'S NEST FERNS.

A splendid Fern for bush-houses. Ornamental and beautiful. Particularly hardy. Useful for house decoration. Small plants, 1/6; larger plants, 2/6 and 5/- each.

Chrysanthemums.

Decorative Varieties.

Hon. W. H. Edgar.—Undoubtedly the best dark velvety crimson, garden or decorative, we have. A complete success disbudded or in sprays. Perfectly full, of reflexing type, and withstands sun and rain better than any other dark variety. 2/6 each; £1 per doz.

Souvenir David Martin.—A beautiful crimson, with gold reverse. The petals are long and rather narrow. The flower has the appearance of a large Cactus Dahlia. 5/- each; £2/5/- per doz.

A. J. Whitcher, '25.—This will prove a most desirable variety in a chestnut crimson colour, and much easier to grow than any crimson in commerce. Suitable for Exhibition or other purposes, and quite up to the "Pockett" standard of excellence. 5/- each; £2/5/- per doz.

Mrs. G. Munro, Junr.—Intense velvety crimson. Having tested this popular English variety for two seasons, I can confidently recommend it for Exhibition. 1/6 each; 15/- per doz.

Miss Vera Raiton.—Warm shade of golden bronze, having florets of medium width, which are slightly rolled and reflexed evenly. The flower is deep and shapely, and the stem strong. Suitable for any purpose where first-class flowers are required. When disbudded, will carry several flowers 7 inches or 8 inches in diameter. 3/6 each; £1/10/- per doz. F.C.C., N.C.S., A.M., R.H.S.

Rose Chochoard.—Rosy mauve, a decided acquisition for early April. Will carry several flowers to a plant. Of globular form, 6 inches in diameter, from buds selected January 10th onwards. 3/6 each; £1/15/- per doz.

Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Alcaldi.—Brilliant crimson bronze, the brightest colour of all.

Alec Aikman.—Chestnut and gold with broad petals.

Alice Benson.—Beautiful white.

Alexander de Lacy.—Crimson, very large.

Blanche de Poitou.—Purest white of incurving type, very large decorative.

Bronze Meudon.—Colour varies from almost yellow to terracotta.

Candida.—Purest white, dwarf bushy habit, ideal for cutting, garden decoration.

Cr. Wm. Brunton.—Japanese, dark crimson, with chocolate and gold reverse.

Cranford Pink.—Soft shade of pink, free flowering.

Dr. I. M. Inglis.—Purple Amaranth, with silvery reverse.

Dr. Jacobs.—Deep Crimson, with gold reverse.

Edith Cavell.—Light chestnut, with gold reverse.

Evelyn Ferguson.—Reddish salmon bronze.

F. S. Vallis.—Canary yellow.

Glenartney.—Salmon, with gold reflex.

Golden Champion.—Beautiful golden yellow, bronze yellow centre.

Hammond Phillips.—Light pink.

Hollicot Yellow.—Buttercup yellow, dwarf branching habit.

H. V. West.—Deepest yellow.

Ilma Ratten.—Silvery pink.

Jean Patterson.—A rich glowing coppery bronze, dwarf bushy habit.

J. H. Perry.—Purple crimson, with silvery reverse.

J. S. Lloyd.—Primrose sport of the new popular Wm. Turner.

Kara Dow.—Chestnut, with gold reverse.

Lady Brunton.—Delicate shell pink of perfect incurving form.

Louisa Pockett.—Pure white, enormous bloom.

Lillian B. Bird.—Pink, fine decorative variety.

Lillian J. Renshaw.—Japanese salmon with buff reverse, very easy grower.

Lady Stradbroke.—White shaded heliotrope.

Lucy Cross.—Rich golden bronze, with old gold reverse.

Majestic.—Golden amber, dwarf habit, nice healthy foliage.

Marshall Foch.—Large exhibition variety, colour soft yellow.

Mrs. A. J. Whitcher.—Japanese, colour pale heliotrope, nice growth.

Mrs. H. P. Fleming.—Large exhibition variety, colour rosy-lilac.

Mr. Al. Jones.—A glorified Nellie Pockett.

Mrs. Norman Bayles.—Large yellow.

Mr. S. Gilbert Drabble.—White.

Mrs. E. Luxford.—Indian Red, with gold reverse.

Mrs. David Syme.—Large White.

Mrs. A. J. Weller.—Chestnut and gold.

Miss E. Dunstan.—Pure white.

Miss M. Jones.—Old Gold.

Mrs. W. A. Reed.—Fiery Scarlet, very large bloom.

J. Meudon.—Bright pink, with silvery white reverse.

Mrs. Frank Rigg.—Mauve, with silvery reverse.

Mrs. Rupert Wilkes.—Beautiful golden yellow, with crimson markings.

Mrs. Roger Thomson.—Most beautiful yellow.

Mrs. L. J. Reuter.—High-class pure white.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Wigg.—Pale yellow.

Pink Delight.—Very delicate pearly pink, dwarf bushy habit.

Pockett's Late Bronze.—Very large.

Pockett's Surprise.—Rosy crimson.

Pockett's Crimson.—Deep crimson.

Primrose.—Pale yellow.

Primrose Mrs. G. Drabble.—This is a sport from Mrs. G. Drabble.

Rayonnante.—Shrimp pink, long quilled petals.

Rose Day.—Beautiful pink, largest blooms.

R. M. Quittenton.—Crimson reflexing.

Rose Pockett.—Old gold shaded salmon.

Ruby Jones.—Deep yellow.

Souci D'Or.—Most beautiful decorative variety.

Terra Cotta.—Japanese, large flower, with stout stem, strong grower.

Undaunted.—Purple, with silver reverse.

Uxbridge Pink.—Rose pink, dwarf bushy habit.

Victory.—Flower of remarkable depth, florets of great length, pink tinge.

Wm. Renshaw.—Salmon rose, decorative, of medium size.

Wm. Turner.—Purest white.

W. Mease.—Old rosy cerise.

Yellow Louisa Pockett.—Very fine yellow.

1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

**SINGLE
CHRYSANTHEMUMS,
1/6 each; 15/- dozen.**

**HAIRY AND SPIDERY
CHRYSANTHEMUMS,
1/6 each; 15/- dozen.**

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SPECIAL COLLECTION.

Louisa Pockett.
Golden Champion.
Mrs. L. J. Reuter.
Dr. I. M. Inglis.
Mrs. A. J. Weller.
J. S. Lloyd.

Wm. Turner.
Pink Pockett.
Edith Cavell.
H. V. West.
R. M. Quittenton.
Rose Day.

This Collection, 15/-, Freight Extra.

Edith Cavell.
Lillian B. Bird.
White Lillian B. Bird.
Pockett's Late Bronze.
Ruby Jones.
Souci D'Or.

Wm. Renshaw.
Autumn Tints.
J. S. Lloyd.
Wm. Turner.
Pink Pockett.
Mrs. Peter Henderson.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF VARIETIES.

DAHLIAS.

Cactus Dahlias.

1/- each; 12/- dozen.

(Unless otherwise mentioned.)

Alice Amos.—Colour, pure white, large blooms.
Albert E. Amos.—Crimson, very free flowering.
Ally Purcell.—Very large scarlet.
Alexander Kennedy.—Deep crimson.
A. E. Perry.—Old rose, tipped with gold.
Bacchus Pride.—White, striped with scarlet.
Betty Saywell.—Clear orange scarlet.
Beryl.—Graceful flowers of pink tints.
Blue Peter.—Clear purple, with blue tints at tips of petals.
Christine Prior.—Colour, old gold at centre, orange scarlet on older florets.
Champion.—Clear crimson scarlet.
Clunes.—Amber, brightening to light straw colour.
Clincher.—Heliotrope, changing to white, very fine.
Coronia.—Clear medium yellow.
Councillor.—Pure yellow at base.
Dan Bedgood.—Dark crimson.
Dominion.—Old gold and bronze.
Dorothy Hawes.—Beautiful clear rosy purple.
Fred Whenham.—Warm fawn pink.
F. W. Fellows.—Bright orange scarlet.
Fascination.—White in centre, soft pink toward tips of petals.
Gloriosa.—Massive blooms, crimson scarlet.
Golden Wave.—Rich pure yellow.
Gigantic.—Pure old gold.
Gen. Smith Dorrien.—Scarlet.
Golden Rain.—Clear yellow.
Guardian.—Crimson scarlet glowing.
Homer.—Bright maroon, very large.
Harry Crabtree.—Purplish crimson.
H. L. Bronson.—White in centre, changing to deep rose.
Indian Chief.—Very large flower, red.
J. H. Jackson.—Intense blackish maroon, enormous blooms.
John Riding.—Rich crimson.
Jean Watson.—White tinted pink, early bloom.
Lady Stanley.—Rich glowing crimson.
Lady Hennesy.—Deep yellow.
Lient. Robinson, V.C.—Clear ruby red.
Mrs. G. Eakins.—Bronzy yellow.
Mrs. F. Smedley.—An excellent yellow.
Mrs. Alfred Harvey.—Light salmon pink.
Mrs. D. Crane.—Purest pearly white.

Mary Purrier.—Brilliant scarlet, fine exhibition variety.
Mrs. J. Brundrett.—Salmon overlaid with cerise.
Mrs. W. Allaway.—Lilac pink.
Mrs. Arthur Syme.—Deep bronzy orange.
Marquis.—Purplish crimson.
Mrs. Rothwell Gordon.—Pink shaded to white.
Mystic.—Large bronzy pink.
New Guinea.—Gold.
Periscope.—Very large flowers.
Princess.—Yellow changing to lilac rose.
Pierrot.—Deep amber, tipped with white.
Planet.—White, changing to rosy pink.
Perrypong.—Belladonna pink.
Phenomenal.—This dahlia is totally distinct.
Royalist.—Crimson, with purplish tint.
Red Admiral.—Rich fiery scarlet.
Royal Sussex.—Red, shaded with orange.
Rothwell Gordon.—Carmine, paling to yellow.
Romeo.—Reddish tint, splashed crimson.
Squirrel.—Deep yellow.
Sir Doug. Haig.—Lovely combination of tints of pink.
Sir Ross Smith.—White, free flowering.
Snow Bunting.—Pure white.
Signal.—Striking brilliant orange scarlet.
Snowdon.—Pure white.
Samuel Sue.—Base of petals sulphur yellow, shading to pale flesh.
Stiletto.—Deep yellow.
Superb.—Deep velvety crimson.
Sussex.—Purest white.
Sherlock.—Bronze, fine garden variety.
Satisfaction.—Yellow, tinged with veined lilac.
The Imp.—Darkest dahlia in commerce.
The Quaker.—White centre, tinged with lightest pink.
The Swan.—Pure white.
T. W. Clifton.—Pale pink.
Union Jack.—Bright red, shaded white.
Valiant.—Giant flower, brilliant crimson.
Wild Rose.—Pale pink, deepening to pale lilac at tips.
W. E. Peters.—Crimson scarlet.
White Wing.—White, very fine.
White Lady.—Pure white, of finest form.

Collarette Dahlias.

1/- each; 12/- dozen.

Albert E. Watkins.—Crimson, edged pink.
Autumn Tints.—Salmon, terra cotta.
Bert Spargo.—Deep crimson, edged pink.
Brilliance.—Bright orange scarlet, with clear yellow collar.
Cpl. Ed. Drury.—Salmon terra cotta, with neat yellow collar.
Canterbury.—Pale yellow suffused bright crimson.
Cora.—Crimson, with pale yellow collar.
Dragonfly.—Bright purple, white and striped collar.
Dignity.—Scarlet, yellow collar.
Diadem.—Large puce, pink collar.
Doris.—White at tips, deep rose.
Garland.—Deep scarlet, yellow collar.
Geant de Lyon.—Crimson maroon, large white collar.

Hazel.—White ground, flushed pink and rose.
Hollyrood.—Rich ruby, with golden tips.
John Bull.—Velvety crimson, collar white.
Jones Pride.—Crimson, pale yellow collar.
Lucifer.—White and Crimson, white collar.
Mme. Poirer.—Purplish violet, white collar.
Myra.—Orange scarlet, yellow collar.
Peace.—Plum colour, with white collar.
Nightingale.—Soft red orange.
Phyllis Hodgins.—Rich cerise, collar white.
Pilot.—Purplish crimson, with white collar.
Regularity.—Purplish crimson.
Rosette.—Yellow at base, creamy edgings.
Swallow.—Pure white.
Victor Hugo.—Crimson shade, bordered with white.
Vera.—Red, marginal yellow.
W. Brown.—Maroon crimson.

A SPLENDID SELECTION TO CHOOSE FROM.

Paeony Dahlias.

1/- each; 12/- dozen.

(Unless otherwise mentioned.)

Belvit.—Large, purplish plum colour
Burne Jones.—Pink heliotrope.
Bertha Von Suttner.—Salmon pink, shaded yellow.
Canary.—Large yellow.
Chas. Jones.—Deep rose pink.
C. S. Hood.—Scarlet magenta.
Dr. Peary.—Velvety crimson.
Dormouse.—Deep crimson.
Essendon.—Golden yellow, with pale buff.
Ethel Knott.—Lemon yellow, shaded pink and buff.
Edna.—Buff, with red markings.
Fan Tan.—Yellow overlaying scarlet.
Galah.—Deep rose pink.
Gorgeous.—Deep orange yellow.
Holman Hunt.—Crimson maroon.
Harmony.—Ivory white to cream.
Hebe.—Pearl shaded mauve.
Lr. Gan.—Light crimson.
Liberty.—Large salmon scarlet.
Madonna.—Pure white.
Mrs. Fred. Boyd.—Canary yellow.
Mrs. W. Chalmers.—Light pink.

Miss Sophie Savory.—Pale yellow.
Mrs. F. Fleming.—Golden yellow flushed with orange.
Mrs. Stanley James.—Old gold.
Mrs. Nation.—Flesh pink, shading to white.
Mrs. Page.—Yellow ground, suffused cherry red.
Mrs. W. Egan.—Pure white, very large.
Miss Ada Condor.—Clear salmon, suffused apricot.
Mrs. J. Reid.—Pink overlaid with salmon.
Miss Gordon.—Sulphur yellow.
Miss Gwen Edison.—Flowers deep lilac.
Otterman.—Large massive red.
Peter Dawson.—Crimson scarlet.
Rembrandt.—Apple blossom pink.
Roy Pockett.—Fiery scarlet on a yellow ground.
Sylvia.—Salmon apricot.
South Pole.—White.
Sir A. Stanley.—Cherry red, suffused and tipped pale yellow.
The Geisha.—Yellow, overlaid with rich scarlet.
V.C.—Loveliest apricot shade.
Vandyke.—Salmon and buff.

POM POM DAHLIAS.
 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

SHOW DAHLIAS.
 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Stiff Stemmed Decorative Dahlias.

1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Amun Ra.—Gorgeous coppery orange, shading to gold and amber. 2/6.
Alexandra.—Pure white. 2/6.
Bessie Boston.—Brilliant scarlet crimson. 2/6.
Big Ben.—Deep purple. 2/6.
Border King.—Apricot yellow, shaded salmon, deeper toward centre flowers, large and of good formation. 3/6.
Black Beauty.
Berengaria.—Orange at centre to gold, marvellous flower. 2/6.
Bertie Harry.—Velvety maroon. 2/6.
Black Prince.—Maroon crimson. 2/6.
Californian Enchantress.—Pink, with light centre. 2/6.
Don Jasper.—Centre petals yellow, overlaid scarlet. 2/6.
Fred Ransome.—Deep blackish maroon, first class. 2/6.
Godfree Crimson.—Bright crimson. 2/6.
Golden Queen.—Crimson. 2/6.
H. Phillips.—Clear yellow. 2/6.
Harry Davidson.—Deep pink, very pretty. 2/6.
Kitty Rodgers.—Soft tint of pink on a white ground. 2/6.
La Favorite.—Deep orange scarlet. 2/6.
Orange Boven.—Deep orange. 3/6.
President Wilson.—Intense vermilion scarlet. 2/6.
Protest.—A new shade of salmon cerise. 3/6.
Purple Prince.—Deep velvety purple, marked with dark claret. 2/6.
Rose Day.—Pink.

Remembrance.—Clear lilac mauve; best mauve, 2/6; decorative, 3/6.
Scottish Chief.—Old gold, tipped with white. 2/6.
Salmonia.—Soft salmon pink, with suffusion of gold. 2/6.
Zebra.—Spotted white and red. 2/6.

A Miniature Bedding Dahlia.

Coltress Gem.—This charming little Dahlia will soon become one of our principal bedding plants for blooming late Summer and Autumn, taking the place of *Salvia Bonfire*. The colour is bright red, and the fact that it GROWS ONLY 12 INCHES HIGH is quite enough to demonstrate its suitability for massing in beds or borders. The flowers are small, single, and carried profusely on thin wire-like stems, well above the deep green foliage. This Miniature Dahlia is quite a feature in both the large public and private gardens in England. Plant 12 inches apart each way, and this variety must be massed to get the full benefit of its effectiveness. 2/- each. 18/- dozen, 100 33/6, 100 £6/5/-. **Coltress Gem** does not come true from seed.

The Finest Decorative Dahlia Grown!
NEW STIFF STEMMED DECORATIVE DAHLIA.

DOROTHY RAILTON

Exquisite Shade of Lavender. Price, 2/6 ea.

New Decorative Dahlia, "**LADY STONE-HAVEN.**" The largest decorative variety grown. Colour a bright yellow. Admired by everyone. No collection is complete without this variety.

James Railton's

New Carnations.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

All these New Varieties are of strong growth, and can be strongly recommended.

All Carnations in this Catalogue at 1/- each, are 10/- per dozen; those at 1/6 are 15/- per dozen; 2/- each are £1 per dozen.

Those marked ("S") are Smooth-edged Carnations.

Those marked ("D") are Decorative or Fringed-edged.

Lottie (S).—This variety has a yellow ground, marked, light crimson, pink, scarlet. An unusual colour. 2/6.

Annabelle (D).—A serrated petal scarlet carnation, has fine large flowers of good colour, and carried on long stems. 2/6.

Caroline (D).—The colour is a salmon pink. Growth is strong and healthy, flowers are of good shape and size. 2/6.

Iris Hamilton (D).—Extra large blooms, and vigorous growth. Colour, flesh pink, heavily pencilled maroon. 2/6.

Hepburn (D).—Blooms of good size and shape. The colour is terra cotta red. A really good self-colour. 2/6.

Brighton (S).—Deep purple blooms of large size. The growth is strong and healthy. 2/6.

Sallie Poulter (D).—A lovely carnation of the decorative type, with good size, prettily-shaped flowers, borne on stiff stems. Colour is a pleasing shade of salmon, flaked with red. 3/6.

Noel (D).—Quite distinct from any other which is cardinal. Pencilled with maroon. Producing flowers of good size freely throughout the year. 2/6.

Jacko (S).—Purest white, is lightly pencilled with soft pink. Growth is strong and free flowering. 3/6.

Henley Cerise (D).—Colour, bright cerise blooms of good size, with strong calyx. A strong, healthy grower, producing blooms freely throughout the year. 2/6.

Lydia Stanford (D).—Finest dark crimson self carnations. It has large, well-built flowers, with exceptionally strong stem and calyx. 3/6.

Joyce (D).—An exceptionally free flowering, light scarlet self, which has good sized blooms, with strong stems. 2/6.

Poulter's Crimson (S).—The finest deep crimson show carnation sent out for many years. It has good-sized blooms of good form and calyx. The habit of the plant is good. 3/6.

NEW AUSTRALIAN-RAISED CARNATIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED.

Sunstar (D).—Though not a pure yellow, is the nearest approach to a pure yellow decorative; of the perpetual type. It has good-size flowers, freely produced on stiff stems. 2/6.

Errey's Crimson (S).—A rich-coloured sport from Galacia, the colour of which is very deep crimson. 2/-.

Florinda (S).—Yellow ground, with a few markings of red on each petal; circular, well-built flowers of good size. 2/6.

Equity (D).—A pretty and distinct white ground, marked occasionally with scarlet. The flowers are large and of good form. 2/6.

Loveliness (S).—A good combination of colour, which is lemon ground, lightly pencilled with many lines; of very soft pink; a good grower. 2/6.

Melba (D).—Almost pure yellow self-coloured carnations. Has occasional markings of red on some petals. A good grower. 2/6.

GENERAL LIST OF CARNATIONS.

Adeline Carter.—New shade of heliotrope, marked red.

Avignon.—Colour yellow, lightly edged scarlet.

Alma Ward.—Cerise pink.

Baroness de Brien.—Large delicate salmon pink.

Claremont.—Yellow, marked and tinted orange scarlet.

Egypt.—Deep maroon.

Fair Maid.—Flesh pink.

Glenera.—Cerise pink.

Glendale.—White, pencilled bright scarlet.

Gazella.—Pure white, heavily laced with carmine.

Hesper.—Deep yellow ground, markings of pink, blood red and dark crimson.

Highfield Beauty.—Clear rose pink.

Huntsman.—Dark crimson.

Lillian.—Yellow, fine wire edge of scarlet.

Lady Allington.—Rich salmon gold.

Lyndall.—Deep pink.

Masterpiece.—Pretty shade of soft scarlet.

Miss Edith.—White.

Mikado Seedling.—Crimson.

Mrs. L. Richardson.—Yellow edged, pencilled red.

Miss Walton.—Light heliotrope.

Mrs. A. Waterman.—Yellow crimson markings.

Mrs. E. E. Powell.—White.

Mrs. E. Newell.—Buff ground edged, mottled bright pink.

Matchless.—Pure white.

Manicata.—Pink, with markings of red.

Mona.—Cerise lake.

Miss Myrtle.—Cream edged scarlet.

Marden.—Pure white edged purple.

Maritza.—Midway maroon and purple.

Octoroon.—Maroon.

Othello.—Dark purple.

President.—Bright deep crimson.

Purple Perfection.—Purple.

Peach Blossom.—Salmon pink, edged white.

Red Clipper.—Red.

Rose Pink Enchantress.—Rose pink.

Sunstar.—Yellow, light touches red.

Scarlet Glendale.—Best scarlet grown.

Scarlet Queen.—A fine scarlet.

Salmon Enchantress.—Deep salmon.

Silvan.—Pure white.

Salmonia.—Deep salmon, of the old clove scented.

Sunset.—Bright orange colour, edged, and heavily marked scarlet.

Sabine.—Blush white, barred and laced rose pink.

Sultan.—Deep crimson.

Thomas Bates.—White purple markings.

Uranus.—White, with a few large flecks and markings pink.

Westralia.—A deep, pure yellow.

White Enchantress.—Splendid white.

ROSES.

Hints on Rose Growing.

Your rose garden will give you pleasure in proportion to the care you give it. Select good stock, of varieties of known merit. Plan your rose garden with a view to mass effects and color harmony. Then give your roses the conditions necessary to assure strong growth and abundant blooms.

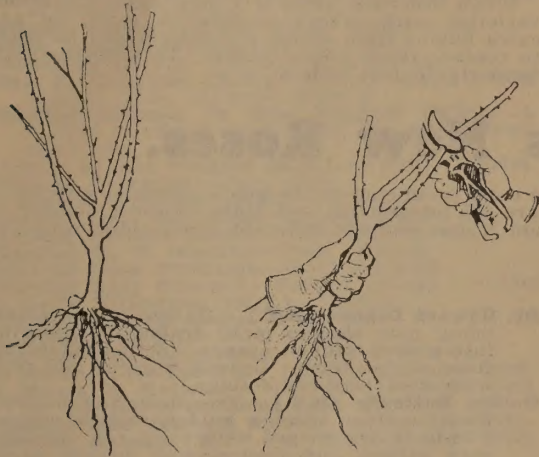
WHEN TO PLANT.

Winter is the best season of the year for planting roses, with the recommendation of early planting.

When plants are received, unwrap them with care; do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying winds. If, for any reason the roots are dry, soak in water for a few hours and then bury in the earth for a few days. If the stems are also dry, bury the whole plant in moist earth for three or four days, and they will again show life and vigor. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least two-thirds. Thin out, leaving not more than three branches to form the head. The roots should be cut back to six inches; all bruised roots removed. In planting, the same care should be observed as with any tree or plant. When planting, point the roots down, slanting to the side of the hole. Fill in with surface soil to within four inches of the top of the ground, tramping same down. Make a basin around the plant and pour into it ten gallons of water. The following day fill in with loose soil.

WHERE TO PLANT.

The ideal situation is high ground, well sheltered from the prevailing wind. Along the coast it is advisable to plant roses where they will be shaded by large trees or hedges. This also



1. A quality field-grown budded rose, as it comes from the nursery row. Strong roots and several branches.

2. The correct way to thin out and cut back. Leave not more than three branches.

applies to the interior valleys, provided the shade is not too dense, permitting the plant to receive the sunshine a portion of the day.

THE BEST SOIL.

A good heavy loam soil is best for roses. A gravelly soil is better than a very sandy one. In a poor heavy clay or rocky soil, it will pay to dig the hole extra large and two feet deep, removing the excavated soil entirely, then fill the hole with good, rich soil. The ground should be spaded thoroughly, and if any well-rotted

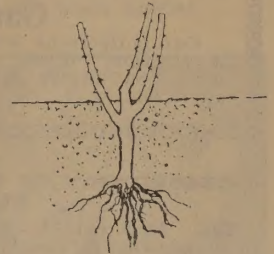
manure is available, it should be worked well into the soil. Under no circumstances should fresh or new manure be used. If possible, it is best to prepare the ground some time before planting.

PLANTING DISTANCES.

Distance between plants depends upon the type of rose. Plant the strong Hybrid Perpetual Roses three feet apart, and Hybrid Teas and Teas about two and one-half feet apart. The Polyantha type are more dwarf in their habit and permit of being more closely planted.

FERTILISING IMPORTANT.

Roses are often found blooming under adverse conditions and with little care, but perhaps no plant responds more quickly to "feeding" than the rose. Manure from the cow barn is the best fertiliser you can use. Other manures may be used with good results when the former cannot be conveniently obtained, but never let any green or fresh manure come in direct contact with the roots. Use it only as a top dressing. Roses need fertiliser most when blooming. When the flower buds begin to swell, an application of liquid manure will give immediate and pleasing results. Poultry droppings, slacked lime or a handful of ground bone thrown on the ground around the plants, letting the rain take it into the soil, is effective. Many plants are killed by manuring them too freely the first season after planting.



3. Showing the same rose, correctly planted, with branches and roots properly pruned.

POINTS ABOUT PRUNING.

No definite rule can be laid down for pruning roses except that Teas and their allied families do not require as severe pruning as the Hybrid Perpetuals and others of equally vigorous growth. There is one fast rule, however, and that is never to allow roses to go unpruned.

Remember This About Roses.

By "budding" select varieties on the roots of strong-growing Manetti stock, I find that greater growth and more abundant blossoms are assured. "Cheap" spindly roses are a poor investment. My roses—first grade budded plants—will give you what you pay for. A dozen rose plants from James Raiton, properly planted and cared for, will furnish from 100 to 300 perfect blooms within 6 to 8 months. Think of the thousands of roses they will give in years to come!

The best time is from June 1st to August 1st. The first winter after planting, thin to three main shoots and cut these back at least one-half. In after years, with the frame-work branches established, the laterals should be

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

thinned out to prevent overcrowding, and those allowed to remain should be cut to spurs of about four buds each. If this method is followed regularly each season, a properly pruned plant will have the shape of a deer's antlers.

With climbers the framework branches should be trained up against the wall in the shape of a fan, not leaving more than three or four, and these should be cut back severely the first two seasons to promote vigor and sturdiness of growth. In after years shorten in the laterals and thin out sufficiently to prevent overcrowding, otherwise the plant will be a mass of dead wood and twisted branches, and its vigor will become seriously impaired. If you fail to prune and thin out you will have an over-abundance of small flowers.

When the roses have stopped blooming in the early summer, the faded buds should be cut and the plants given a light pruning, or, more correctly, a pinching back, which will have the effect of making them respond with a bounteous bloom in the summer and fall.

Are You Planning a Rose Garden.

Our collections will help you in making a selection. Write to me, and I will gladly give you advice with suggestions as to varieties.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF ROSES.

Tea. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, their growth is slender and not very vigorous. Foliage is almost always very glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil, and proper care, but will well repay all the care and attention they receive.

Hybrid Tea. A class of comparatively recent origin and to-day the most important of all. They

show a blending of the beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor and great hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual group. Many have the tea scent very strongly developed, while the fragrance of others suggests the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Hybrid Perpetual. Hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either Teas or Hybrid Teas. Growth is usually vigorous and upright, often with long, unbranched canes. Stems are strong, frequently very long, and flowers are usually borne erect. Foliage is rough and entirely without the glossy surface so pronounced in the Teas. The fragrance is likewise distinct.

Polyantha. "Baby Roses." Characterised by small flowers, borne in large clusters. In most other respects there are few points of similarity. Habit of growth varies from dwarf to tall forms. Used for forcing as well as outside culture.

Wichuriana. A trailing wild rose from Japan. Has long pliable shoots which are easily trained. Noted for its wealth of bloom in the early spring months and its extreme hardiness.

PRICES FOR GENERAL LIST OF ROSES.

All varieties not priced are 1/9 each.
Six or more plants at the rate of 18/- per dozen.
Three-quarter Standards (30 inch stems), 3/6 each, 40/- dozen.
Full Standards (36 inch stems), 4/- each, 45/- per dozen.

PACKING CHARGES ON ROSES.

The following charges are made where it is necessary to pack Rose plants in bundles for forwarding by post, rail or boat:—

1 to 12 plants, 6d.; 13 to 24 plants, 1/-.
25 to 50 plants, 1/6; 51 to 100 plants, 2/6.
Roses going long distances are always extra carefully packed in view of possible delay, and will not harm for several days.
Roses for export are packed in Cases which are charged at cost price of material and labour.

SUBSTITUTION.

When ordering, state if I may replace sold-out varieties with others equally as good, or add extra names from which a selection can be made to replace those out of stock. This applies particularly to late orders.

James Railton's New Roses.

The following varieties have been chosen as the most promising of the many novelties offered by the leading Rose-growers of the world. They are all interesting, and most of them display colour variations and combinations that are uncommon if not entirely different from older varieties. The descriptions are those of the raisers.

Price, 5/- each.

Amami (H.T.).—A new and beautiful tint of soft peach pink. In the bud stage the colouring is exquisite. Very free flowering. Large light green foliage, stout, erect stems. Growth very vigorous.

Antonia Relleri de Peluffo (Pern.).—The first real red Pernetiana to be distributed. Very large flowers of brilliant red, sweetly scented and carried on strong stems. Vigorous and free flowering.

Climbing Radiance (H.T. Clg.).—In so many countries of the world "Radiance" is the most popular Garden Rose, and now a real climbing sport will become equally popular. Very vigorous grower. In all respects like its parent.

Dainty Bess (H.T.).—A true single of wonderful charm. The colour is a delightful salmon pink. The petals are bold, nicely shaped and mostly with frilled edges. Sweetly scented flowers are carried erect in large trusses. Always in flower. Growth vigorous. A fine decorative and bedding Rose.

Desmond Johnston (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret. Flowers are large, full, and of perfect conical shape and form, one of the best naturally shaped Roses. Growth sturdy, free and bushy, with dark green, leathery foliage.

Dr. Edward Deacon (H.T.).—Margin of the petals being pale shrimp pink, gradually emerging into a deep salmon orange. A fine exhibition Rose of fine form. Growth upright and free, with bold leathery foliage.

Golden Butterfly (H.T.).—Free-flowering bedding Rose, a clear shining golden orange yellow. The buds are striped with coral red. Growth very strong and bushy, with bronze green foliage.

Goolland Glory (H.T.).—A striking novelty. Vivid glowing cherry red shaded with coral red. Large semi-double sweetly scented flowers on strong upright stems. A fine garden Rose.

Julia, Countess of Dartrey (H.T.).—Pure Tyrian Rose, with a yellow base, very intense, brilliant and distinct. The flowers are very large, full, and of ideal shape, and fine for exhibition. Stems long and stout, carrying the flowers upright.

Lady Mary Elizabeth (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine pink. Very vigorous and hardy, the free branching upright growth ensures a wealth of bloom continuously produced on long stiff, straight stems. An outstanding decorative Rose.

Lord Castlereagh (H.T.).—Rich deep crimson, probably the darkest Rose in cultivation. Growth strong, bushy and upright, producing

an enormous wealth of bloom throughout a prolonged season. Buds are long and shapely, with a very pronounced and sweet perfume.

Mabel Lynas (Pern.).—Dark crimson, sweetest scent of any Rose in cultivation. The flowers are very large, full, and of fine form, with stout petals. Growth vigorous. A very free perpetual flowering garden and bedding variety.

Margaret McGredy (H.T.).—Clear orange scarlet, a colour that does not fade. The flowers are large, full and of perfect form. The habit of growth is wonderful. It is extraordinarily free, bushy and upright, and of vigor unap-

proached by any other Rose. An ideal garden, exhibition and bedding Rose.

Patience (H.T.).—Scarlet carmine-lake, opening to orange scarlet, with deep orange at base. Flowers are large, full and of perfect form, carried on long stiff stems. Growth free, upright and bushy. An ideal garden and exhibition Rose.

Thelma (Wich. Ramb.).—A Climbing Rose of great merit. Colour delicate coral pink. The flowers are large, with three rows of petals, and are produced in handsome clusters. A fine Rose for pillars, arches and pergolas.

General List of Roses.

America (H.T.).—Beautiful pink.

Allen Chandler (H.T.).—Vivid scarlet, nearly single, carried in clusters. The finest and most effective pillar Rose grown; flowers early and late.

Alexander Hill Gray, Tea.—Growth vigorous, erect, and wonderfully floriferous; blooms large size, and great substance. Colour, lemon yellow. A grand exhibition variety.

American Pillar (W.).—Vigorous growth; flowers single, bright yellow stamens, a lovely shade of pink.

Aspirant M. Rouyer (H.T.).—Vigorous, erect habit, deep apricot, tinted salmon, flesh.

Banksian White (Cl.).—Very sweet; blooms in clusters.

Banksian Yellow (B. Cl.).—A good pillar rose.

Bardon Job (H.T.).—Bright, glowing crimson.

Belle Siebrecht (H.T.).—Bright rosy pink.

British Queen (H.T.).—Pure white, finest white rose grown, large and free blooming; exhibition variety.

Black Prince (H.P.).—Dark crimson, shaded.

Black Boy (H.T.).—Vigorous growth, velvety crimson; can be used as a climber.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.).—Novel and unique; delicate salmon pink; pointed buds.

Bessie Chaplin (H.T.).—Bright pink; large blooms of great substance.

Caroline Testout (H.T.).—Clear bright rose.

Cecile Brunner (Poly.).—Bright rose.

Chameleon (H.T.).—Flame edged cerise.

Chas. K. Douglass (H.T.).—Intense scarlet, long pointed buds, vigorous growth.

Climbing Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport from the well-known namesake.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.).—Velvety scarlet.

Climbing Columbia.—Pure pink.

Cl. Frau K. Druschki (H.P.).—White.

Climbing Gen. McArthur.—Bright scarlet red.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty.—Glowing crimson.

Climbing H. V. Machin.—Deep crimson.

Climbing Irish Fireflame.—Rich old gold.

Climbing Lady Greenall.—Saffron orange.

Cl. Lady Hillingdon (H.T.).—Yellow.

Climbing Laurent Carle.—Fine red.

Cl. Liberty (H.T.).—Dark crimson.

Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward.—Indian yellow.

Cl. Mdme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Carmine pink.

Cl. Mdme. E. Heriot.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose.

Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens.—Splendid white.

Climbing Ophelia (H.T.).—A climbing sport from Ophelia; a strong grower.

Cl. Sunburst (H.T.).—Yellow.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H.P. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing C. Testout (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Cecile Brunner (Poly. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Devonensis (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing La France (H.T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Mme. Segond Weber.—Rosy salmon.

Climbing Papa Gontier (T. Cl.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Perle des Jardine (T.).—A strong climbing sport.

Climbing Pink Maman Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing growth of the well-known rose of the same name.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (T.).—A strong climbing sport.

Cloth of Gold (Nois. Cl.).—Yellow, large.

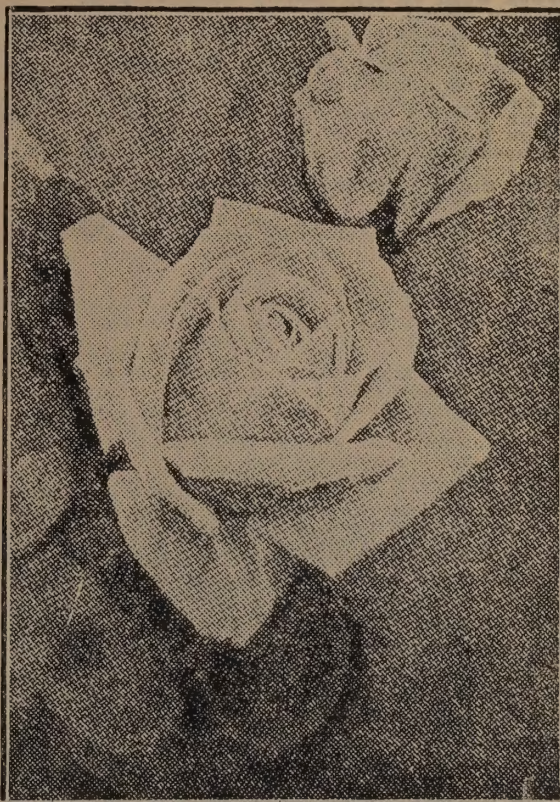
Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.

Crimson Rambler (Multi. Cl.).—Remarkable climber; bright crimson.

Columbia (H.T.).—Pure pink, fragrant.

Covent Garden (H.T.).—Deep rich red, large flower, well formed.

C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—Intense black scarlet.



Dame Edith Helen. 2/6 each.

Dame Edith Helen (H.T.).—Pure glowing pink; the flower is carried on a rigid, erect stem. The foliage is both mildew and black spot resistant. Growth is very vigorous, of upright free branching habit. As a garden, bedding or exhibition rose, this distinct variety has no equal. 2/6 each.

Doris Dickson (H.T.).—Vigorous growth. The colour is orange cream, heavily veined with deep brilliant cherry red, fragrant. 2/6 each.

Dean Hole (H.T.).—Silvery carmine, shaded.

Dorothy Perkins (Wich. Cl.).—Soft pink, fine climber.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Dr. Rushpler (H.P.).—Deep blackish purple.
Duchess of Portland (H.T.).—Pale yellow.
Earl Beatty (H.T.).—Deep crimson.
Edward Mawley (H.T.).—Velvety crimson, blooms large, petals of wonderful depth.
Elegante (H.T.).—Sulphur yellow, long buds.
Ellen Poulsen (Poly.).—Pink.
Ethel Dickson (H.T.).—Deep salmon rose.
Ethel Somerset (H.T.).—Shrimp-pink, very large flower, full and pointed.
Etoile de France (H.T.).—Velvety crimson.
Etoile de Holland (H.T.).—Beautiful crimson.
Excelsa (Poly.).—Scarlet.
Fortuniana (B. Cl.).—White; a good climber.
Fortune's Yellow (Hyb. Cl.).—Yellow shaded.
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.).—Snow-white.
Gerger's Refoil (Rugosa).—Hardy; a wonder flower, single, 8 in. to 9 in. in diameter. Bright glowing red, with golden stamens.
George Dickson (H.T.).—Color, velvety blackish crimson; of splendid shape.
Georges Schwartz (T.).—Bright, deep yellow.
General Gaillien (T.).—Deep red centre, shaded.
General Macarthur (H.T.).—Bright scarlet red.
Gladys Holland (H.T.).—Buff, shaded orange.
Gloire de Dijon (T. Cl.).—Yellow shaded.
Golden Emblem (H.T.).—The finest rose in existence; a most popular variety.
Golden Ophelia (H.T.).—A beautiful yellow.
Gorgeous (H.T.).—Deep orange yellow.
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T. Cl.).—Brilliant scarlet.
Golden Vision Climber.—Lemon yellow.
Gustave Grunerwald.—Rosy carmine.
Gwen Nash (H.T.).—Lovely shade of pink.
Hadley (H.T.).—Bright red, good.
Hawthorn Scarlet (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet.
Hoosier Beauty (H.T.).—Glowing crimson.
Hawthorn Crimson (H.T.).—Intense crimson; strong branching growth.
Hiawatha (Multi.).—Deep crimson; climber.
Hugh Dickson (H.P.).—Brilliant crimson.
Hugo Roller (T.).—Rich lemon yellow.
Independence Day (H.T.).—Sunflower gold and orange apricot; fragrant.
Irish Elegance (H.T.).—Single, orange scarlet.
Irish Fire Flame.—Single, rich old gold.
Isobel.—Single; carmine red, flushed scarlet.
John Russell (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson; flowers are really double, perfect form, petals large.
Jessie Clark.—Beautiful pink.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.).—Colour, carmine.
Joseph Hill (H.T.).—Salmon pink, shaded.
Jubilee (H.P.).—Velvety maroon.
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria (H.T.).—Pure white.
Killarney (H.T.).—Pale pink, shaded flesh.
Konigin Carola (H.T.).—Silver rose colour.
Lady Helen Maglona (H.T.).—Flowers are bright crimson red, with blackish markings. Growth vigorous; free branching habit, a perfectly-shaped bloom. 5/- each.
Lady Margaret Stewart (H.T.).—Distinct colour, deep sunflower yellow, heavily splashed with orange scarlet. Vigorous grower; free from mildew and black spot. 2/6 each.
Lady Worthington Evans (H.T.).—It supersedes Red Letter Day, K. of K., and Hawthorn Crimson. Colour is glowing blackish crimson. 2/6 each.
Lord Charlemont (H.T.).—Clear crimson, well formed, high centred and fragrant blooms.
Lorraine Lee (H.T.).—Semi-double blooms, warm rose pink shaded with apricot.
La Champagne (H.T.).—Superb long bud, flowers large, peach bloom tint.
La France (H.T.).—Beautiful bright lilac.
La France de '89 (H.T.).—Brilliantly rosy red.
Lady Ashtown (H.T.).—Silvery pink.
Lady Battersea (H.T.).—Bright rosy carmine.
Lady Gay (Wich. Cl.).—Deep rich rose colour.
Lady Greenall (H.T.).—High-pointed centre, and deep shell petals; intense saffron orange.
Lady Hillingdon (T.).—Orange yellow.
Lady Inchiquin (H.T.).—Novel shaded rose; colour, orange cerise; vigorous growth.
Lady Roberts (T.).—Rich reddish apricot.
Laurent Carle.—Red; exhibition.
Liberty (H.T.).—Brilliant crimson; beautiful.
Lord Allenby.—Ideal exhibition, dark red.
Lyon Rose (H.T.).—Buds coral red, tinted chrome yellow, open flowers. Gold medal.
Los Angeles (H.T.).—Coral red, tinted yellow.
Madame Butterfly (H.T.).—Flesh, tinted pink.
M. A. G. Luxemburg (H.T.).—Deep yellow.
Maman Cochet (T.).—Flesh-coloured rose; good.
Marchal Neil (T. Cl.).—Deep golden yellow.
Midnight Sun (H.T.).—Deep glowing crimson.

Miniature (Poly.).—Flesh pink.
Miss Marion Manifold (Cl.).—Velvety crimson.
Modesty (H.T.).—Pearly cream, flushed rose.
Molly Bligh (H.T.).—Deep maddery pink.
Molly Sharmar Crawford.—White, vigorous.
Mdme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.).—Rosy carmine.
Mdme. E. Heriot.—Coral red.
Mdme. Jules Graveureux (T.).—Deep yellow and rosy peach.
Mdme. Jules Grolez (H.T.).—Chinese pink.
Mdme. Lambard (T.).—Salmon pink.
Mdme. Segond Weber (H.T.).—Rosy salmon.
Mrs. A. Carnegie (H.T.).—White, lemon-tinted, beautiful; form superior to F.K.D.
Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.).—Indian yellow.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.).—Reddish salmon.
Mrs. Bryce Allen (H.T.).—Carmine rose.
Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.).—Cinnamon apricot colour; growth vigorous; highly perfumed.
Mrs. C. Russell.—Rosy carmine; scarlet centre.
Mrs. C. Lamplough (H.T.).—An exhibition flower of large size; colour, lemon yellow.
Mrs. D. Buller (H.T.).—Rosy deep carmine, with lemon base, imbricated bloom.
Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.).—Colour, delicate ivory-white; delicious tea perfumed.



Mrs. D. Buller.

Mrs. G. Shawyer (H.T.).—Clear rose.
Mrs. H. Morse (H.T.).—Soft flesh cream; a marvellous habit of growth; very beautiful.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.).—White.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens (H.T.).—White.
Mrs. H. C. Darlington (H.T.).—An exhibition rose; colour, creamy yellow; strong.
Mrs. J. Laing (H.P.).—Beautiful pink.
Mrs. R. D. McClure (H.T.).—Salmon pink; vigorous; good form.
Mrs. Redford (H.T.).—Bright apricot orange; very striking variety; free blooming.
Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt (H.T.).—Creamy white.
Mrs. David McKee (H.T.).—A beautiful cream.
Noella Nabonnand (T. Cl.).—Velvety crimson.
Orange Queen (Dwf. Poly.).—A colour unique in the Polyanthus, a refined orange salmon, does not discolour, retaining the beautiful colour for days.
Orleans (Poly.).—Bright carmine.
Ophelia.—Palest salmon pink.
Pink Pearl.—Bright rose, with a salmon base, medium size, sweetly scented, disease resisting; continuous bloomer.

James Railton's Collection

Four Best Garden Roses

NO COLLECTION IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THESE CHOICE VARIETIES



Shot Silk.

Souv. de
Claudius
Pernet.

Lyon.

Chateau de
Clos Vouget.

Shot Silk.—Vigorous grower, free branching. Dwarf, 1/9 each; $\frac{3}{4}$ Standards, 3/6 each.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet.—Delightful Sunflower yellow, that does not fade. Strong growth. Dwarf, 1/9 each; $\frac{3}{4}$ Standards, 3/6 each.

Chateau de Clos Vouget.—A beautiful rose, distinct from any other kind. Dwarf, 1/9 each; $\frac{3}{4}$ Standard, 3/6 each.

Lyon.—Large and full, vigorous; free flowering. Dwarf, 1/9 each; $\frac{3}{4}$ Standards, 3/6 each.

The Collection of the Four Dwarf Beautiful Roses Illustrated, Packed free, 7/-.

Collection of Four Three-quarter Standards, packed free, 14/-.

James Railton's

Collection of 5 Beautiful Garden Exhibition Roses

Should be Grown by all Lovers of Roses

Prices:—Dwarfs, 1/9 each; Three-quarter Standards, 3/6 each.
 The Collection of Tiny Dwarf, Strong Plants, packed free, 8/6.
 Collection Five Three-quarter Standards, packed free, 17/6.

Rev. F. Page
Roberts.

Los Angeles.

Hadley.

Golden
Emblem.

Mdme.
Ed. Heriot.



Rev. F. Page Roberts.—Rich Marechal Neil colour. Splendid for exhibition, also decorative purposes.

Hadley.—Deep rich velvety crimson; vigorous, free flowering, exhibition varieties.

Golden Emblem.—Rich golden yellow; full fine form. Charming variety. Distinct.

Los Angeles.—A common pink, perfumed, free flowering. A delightful rose.

Mdme. Ed. Herriot.—Coral red, shaded rosy scarlet. Most beautiful decorative rose grown. Distinct.

Princess Marie Jose.—Vigorous growth, flowering freely, pointed bud, orange and vermillion; flowers large, with high centre.
Padre (H.T.).—Coppery scarlet, flushed with yellow at the base of petals.
Papa Gontier (T.).—Rosy crimson bud; distinct.
Paul's Scarlet.—Rich, vivid scarlet.
Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.).—Crimson.
Rosemary (H.T.).—A delightful bush or pillar rose; colour deep carmine, shading to golden yellow at base; flowers perfectly formed, high pointed centre. Awarded 100 guinea cup for richest scented rose.
Radiance (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine.
Red Radiance.—Red. Highly perfumed.
Rose Marie (H.T.).—Long buds of perfect shape, opening to full flowers of an even shade of clear rose pink. Free flowering, and of good growth, with wonderful fragrance.
Red Letter Day (H.T.).—Scarlet crimson.
Rev. F. Page Roberts (H.T.).—Rich "Marechal Niel" colour, occasionally veined with buff.
Rev. Williamson (H.T.).—Long pointed buds, opening coral red, shaded carmine lake.
Richd. E. West (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow.
Richmond (H.T.).—Pure red and scarlet.
Rose D'Evian (T.).—Carmine and rose.
Rhea Reid (H.T.).—Beautiful velvety crimson.
Shot Silk (H.T.).—Bright cherry cerise.
Sinica Alba (Cl.).—Large, single, pure white.

Sinica Anemone (Cl.).—Large, single; pink.
Snowflake (Wichuriana).—A snow-white Rambler; free flowering; trusses.
Souv. de Claudius Penoyal (H.T.).—Vigorous growth; colour rich crimson red.
Souvenir de Georges Pernet (H.T.).—Vigorous grower; colour, beautiful Orient red.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (H.A.B.).—Sunflower yellow, deeper in the centre.
Souv. de Marie Zayas.—Vivid carmine.
Souvenir de Leonie Viennot (T. Cl.).—Silvery-rose; climbing.
Souv. H. A. Verschuren.—Cadmium yellow, large.
Sunset (T.).—Deep apricot.
Sunburst (H.T.).—Fine, long-pointed bud; flower large; is a superb cadmium yellow.
Sunstar (H.T.).—Orange, edged and veined vermillion.
Sunny South (H.T.).—Pink, flushed carmine.
Tausendschon (Rambler).—Soft pink.
The Bride (T.).—Pure white, tinted rose.
Victory (H.T.).—Glowing scarlet blooms, long and pointed, of excellent form.
Warrior (H.T.).—Blood red; large, double.
Wedding Bells (P. Cl.).—Shell pink.
White Maman Cochet (T.).—Pure white sport.
William Allen Richardson (Nois. Cl.).—Orange.
William Shean (H.T.).—Purest pink; immense.
Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.).—White, suffused pink.

Rambler Roses.

For making a mass of colour there is nothing to equal these, and during the Summer months they make a glorious show. Old buildings and unsightly fences can be made into beauty spots. Grown on 7 foot posts with the flower-laden branches hanging gracefully from the top, they make fine splashes of colour. Blooming in clusters of from 20 to 30 flowers, carried on long stems, they are excellent for cutting.

In pruning Rambler Roses they simply need to be well thinned out as soon as possible after flowering in the Autumn. Cut away exhausted wood, retaining only the best shoots of one or two season's growth. To furnish the base, a few of the one-year-old shoots may be pruned back in order to make them break into growth low down.

Price:—1/9, 18/- dozen.

American Pillar.—Single. Deep rose, with a white centre. The flowers are fairly large, and borne in large clusters. The growth is excellent, and the foliage strong and glossy, assuming pretty Autumn tints right into the Winter.
Banksian.—Yellow; small yellow flowers in clusters.
Bushfire.—Raised by Mr. Alister Clark, this variety is well named. Colour, bright crimson, in large clusters.
Climbing Jessie.—Bright red; small flowers in clusters. Perpetual bloomer.
Climbing Jessie.—Bright red; small flowers in clusters. Perpetual bloomer.
Climbing Orleans.—Carmine, suffused with rose and white. Blooming both Spring and Autumn.
Dorothy Perkins.—A delightful shade of rose-pink; flowers double in large clusters.
Excelsa.—Large clusters of double crimson flowers; foliage thick and glossy.

Hiawatha.—Single. Rich crimson, with a white eye, flowering in large trusses with exceptional freedom.
Lady Gay.—Deep rich rose; double flowers, in large clusters.
Mrs. W. F. Flight.—Apple blossom pink, neatly shaped flowers in large compact clusters.
Sodenia.—Brilliant carmine, the reverse of petals being of a lighter shade. Fine trusses of flowers, which last well both on and off the plant.
Tausendschon.—This word, which means a thousand beauties, is very descriptive. The colour is a lovely shade of soft pink. The vigorous growth is thornless. Blooms both Spring and Autumn.
Velichenblau.—Buds reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue when opening. Very distinct.
White Dorothy.—A pure white form of Dorothy Perkins.
Yvonne.—Soft shade of pink, with a deeper centre and yellow at the base. Free flowering.

Collection of the Choicest Rambler Roses Grown.

These Roses are First-rate for Pergolas and Trellises.

American Pillar.—Rich pink, white eye.
Hiawatha.—Rich crimson, white eye.
Dorothy Perkins.—Soft light pink; double.

Excelsior.—Brilliant scarlet crimson.
Lady Gay.—Deep rich rose colour.
Bushfire.—Bright crimson

1/9 each; 18/- dozen; 9/- 1 doz.

Weeping Standard Roses.

For description, see General List.

Height, 5 feet.

Excelsa	25/-	Lady Gay	25/-
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Height, 4 feet.

American Pillar	10/6	Dorothy Perkins	10/6
Bushfire	10/6	Excelsa	10/6
Coronation	10/6	Lady Gay	10/6
Debutante	10/6	White Dorothy	10/6

Barri Conspicuous.—Star Daffodil; yellow.
Butter and Eggs.—Rich double yellow.
Burbidgei.—Pure white (Poet Daffodil).
Buttercup.—Yellow trumpet; sweet-scented. 1/- each.
Camperelli.—Sweet-scented, yellow Jonquil.
Cynosure.—Large primrose perianth.
Cernus.—Silvery white; early.
Double Roman.—Polyanthus variety; white.
Duchess of Brabant.—Beautiful type of Leeds.
Emperor.—Yellow trumpet; very fine.
Empress.—White with yellow trumpet.
Golden Spur.—Large, rich yellow trumpet. 6d.
Golden Mary (Star).—Star Daffodil.
Grandis (Trumpet).—White perianth.
Golden Phoenix.—Double, deep yellow.
Golden Bell.—An improved Princeps. 6d.
Gwyther (Inc.).—Lemon perianth, yellow cup.
Horsfeldi.—Yellow trumpet, white perianth. 6d.
Ivorine (Leeds).—Perianth, creamy white. 1/-.
King Alfred.—The finest and earliest of all yellow trumpets. 1/- each; 10/- doz.
Leeds.—Fragrant, white, cupped.
Lowdham Beauty.—Giant Leeds; deep white cup; strong grower. 1/-.
Maximum.—Yellow trumpet perianth.
Lord Roberts.—Tall, large yellow trumpet. 1/-.
M. J. Berkley.—Trumpet; fine yellow. 6d.
Major.—Beautiful yellow trumpet. 6d.
Mrs. Langtree (Leeds).—White perianth.
Mrs. Walter Ware.—A fine yellow trumpet. 6d.
Noble.—Sulphur perianth; a grand trumpet. 1/-.
Orange Phoenix (Eggs and Bacon).—Double.
Paper White (Polyanthus).—Pure white.
Poeticus Ornatus.—Pure white flowers.
P. R. Barr.—Yellow trumpet; fine form.
Primrose (Queen Inc.).—Pale primrose.

Pilgrim.—Perfect flowers pale lemon cup. 1/-.
Pheasant's Eye.—Late flowering; beautiful.
Rugilobus.—Yellow trumpet; sulphur perianth.
Soleil d'Or (Poly.).—Rich yellow perianth.
Sir Watkin.—Yellow trumpet, large flowers. 6d.
Stella (trumpet).—Large narrow petals.
Undine (Leeds).—Snow white perianth. 1/-.
Venus (Leeds).—White queen type. 1/-.
Victoria (Trumpet).—White perianth.
White Pearl (Polyanthus).—Pure white.
W. F. Milner (Trumpet).—Perianth, sulphur.
White Slave (Leeds).—Improved white. 1/-.

DIELYTRA (Bleeding Heart).

A popular and lovely plant for growing either in pots or in the open ground; bears rose and white flowers, in the shape of a heart, suspended on stalks in a drooping habit; 9 inches. 2/6 each.

FREESIAS—New Rainbow Hybrids.

Formerly only two colours of the sweet-scented *Freesias* were known, but within recent years skilful hybridising has produced various shades, and in the "**Rainbow Hybrids**" that I am offering will be found a variety of these new and delicate colourings.

Strong Bulbs—4d. each; 2/6 dozen, posted.

FREESIAS.

REFRACTA ALBA.

This fragrant flower is one of the most popular bulbs for Autumn planting. They will always succeed in a warm and sunny situation. The fragrance of the flowers is always admired. Finest mixed varieties, 2d. each; 1/- dozen.

Beautiful

The Gladioli are now a great factor in every gardening scheme, and are deservedly among the most popular of hardy flowers. With the new and gorgeous colours, and the neat, erect, graceful spikes, they are indispensable in the large and small garden alike, giving blooms and pleasure from early spring till late autumn.

Few flowers are more easily grown, or give richer returns, than the Gladioli. They thrive in almost all soils, and are subject to no disease. The ground should be well and deeply dug, say, to a depth of 18 inches, and plenty of well-decayed stable manure added. Superphosphates, worked in to a depth of 3 or 4 inches below the bulbs, makes a surprising difference to the ground. This must be followed by plenty of water during the growing season.

The corms should be planted from 2 to 6 inches deep, according to the size, and about 6 inches apart. A mulch of stable manure among the stems will help to keep the soil moist.

The best effect is to be had by massing the plants. Nothing is gained by spreading them.

Lift the corms about five weeks after flowering, before the tops dry off. Dry them thoroughly, take off the stems, and store in a cool, airy half-dark place.

GENERAL LIST OF GLADIOLUS.

1/- each, unless otherwise mentioned.

A. B. Kunderd.—Intensely ruffled flower of delicate deep cream, overspread with blush pink. 2/-.
Alwyn.—A fine blue variety, with medium-sized flowers. 1/6.
American Beauty.—Brilliant "American Beauty" colour with creamy yellow throat. 1/6.
America.—Bright lilac rose.
Amaranth.—Carmine rose; large bold. 1/6.
Anna Eberins.—Dark velvety purple; deep throat. 1/6.
Averill.—Rosy salmon generally flaked with salmon-scarlet. 1/6.
Attraction.—Dark red, large white centre.
Baron J. Hulot.—Rich indigo blue.

Gladiolus.

Bertie Snow.—Soft lilac, very large rounded flowers on fine strong stems. 3/6.
Bertrex.—Colour clear glistening snowy white. 1/6.
Blue Celeste.—Clear, violet-blue, large flowers. 1/6.
Blue Jay.—Deep violet; large flowers.
Brenchleyense.—Vermilion scarlet.
Byron L. Smith.—Soft lavender pink. 1/6.
Catharina.—Lovely blue.
Catleya.—Lilac rose, with white blotch.
Challenger.—Dark rich velvety red. 1/6.
Charlemagne.—Deep rose, suffused salmon-red. 1/6.
Czar Peter.—Deep wine red; a fine variety.
Clear Eye.—Brilliant scarlet; white blotch.
Conspicuous.—Light blue, dark spot on throat.
Charm.—Silvery rose, cream blotch in centre.
Capt. Brandt.—Bright scarlet, mottled.
Constance.—Rich salmon, lower petals orange.
Duchess of York.—Deep rich purple-blue. 2/-.
Electra.—Orange red, spotted white.
Emile Anbrun.—Deep coppery bronze, touched with slate at edges of petals. Large cherry blotch. 1/6.
Empress of India.—Colour deep velvety crimson.
Evelyn Kirtland.—Rosy pink, fading to shell pink. 1/6.
Europe.—Exhibitor's white.
Faust.—Dark velvet red; large flowers.
Flora.—Beautiful soft yellow, large open flower. 1/6.
Gertrude Errey.—Light salmon or shell pink. 2/-.
Glory.—Creamy pink, pencilled at the throat with red.
Gold.—Pure golden yellow. 2/6.
Goliath.—Dark violet-crimson. 1/6.
Goliath.—Dark purplish blue; a robust grower.
Glory of Holland.—Pure white; large flowers.
Golden Glory.—A yellow, ruffled variety.
Golden Measure.—Rich, deep yellow.
Groff's Hybrid Mixture.—Fine large flowers; grand variety of colours. 3/6 per dozen.
Guadavensi Mixture.—A splendid mixture and selection of all varieties. 3/6 per dozen.
Helios.—Apricot-scarlet, tipped and suffused orange. 1/6.

Halley.—Salmon pink, small red stripe.
Herada.—Pure mauve, with deeper markings in throat. 1/6.
Herodian.—Rose-pink, dark flakes. 1/6.
Hilda.—Blood red; a fine variety.
Hoffenstauffen.—Pure white, shaded soft rose.
Intensity.—Rich purple maroon; unique. 1/6.
Jack London.—Salmon, orange flame stripes. 1/6.
Jean Tenny.—Pale lilac-pink, faint yellow blotch. 1/6.
Joe Coleman.—Bright crimson with lighter centre.
Kasson.—Lavender-pink, ruby blotch on white throat. 2/-.
King Albert.—Rich dark violet-blue. 1/6.
King Pearl.—White, deepening to cream.
Leolin.—Delicate soft pink.
Lieberfener.—Brilliant red; large flowers.
Lily Lehmann.—Creamy white; large flowers.
L'Immaculee.—Pure white; fine for cutting.
Leon Duval.—Creamy buff, reddish centre.
Loveliness.—Exhibition flowers; white buds.
Mahogany King.—Deep mahogany red. 2/-.
Mary Pickford.—Delicate creamy white. Throat soft sulphur yellow. Stem and calyx also white.
Master Weitz.—Dark violet, shaded with purple. 1/6.
Meadow Vale Gladiolus Mixture.—This includes all the choicest shades. Many are fit for exhibition, and are worth double the money. 5/- per dozen.
Mrs. Francis King.—Large orange-red flowers.
Mrs. F. Pendleton.—Light salmon pink.
Marianne.—Pure white, shaded soft rose.
Marshall.—Light crimson scarlet.
Mdme. M. Sully.—Pure white, crimson buff.
Mrs. T. Rattray.—Bright rose; enormous spikes, of unequalled length; a prize-winner. 7/6.
Mahdi.—Rich purple maroon; large flowers.
Myrtle.—Beautiful light pink shade.
Myrtle.—Delicate rose-pink. 1/6.
Marechal Foch.—Inherits the colour of America.
Marie Leon.—Creamy white, crimson blotch.
Niagara.—Creamy white; large flowers.
Orange Glory.—Clear orange; good.
Orange Childsii.—Beautiful deep orange; large.
Panama.—Beautiful pink; large flowers.
Paramount.—A pleasing blending of pink and cream. 2/6.
Pink Beauty.—Dark pink, dark red blotch.
Pink Childsii.—Beautiful pink; large flowers.
Pink Lily.—Clear rose-pink, ruffled. 2/-.
Pink Perfection.—A lovely shade of clear soft pink. 1/6.
Pink Wonder.—Soft clear pink. 2/-.
Pinnacle.—Brilliant scarlet, yellow spots.
Polar Star.—Milk white, with tinge of pink in throat. 2/-.
President Carnot.—Brilliant scarlet.
President Wilson.—Beautiful salmon; very fine.
Pride of Haarlem.—A rich shade of salmon-cherry red. 2/-.
Pride of Lancaster.—A brilliant orange-salmon, with deeper orange throat. A beautiful ruffled variety. 1/6.
Princes.—Bright scarlet; a large flower.
Prince of Wales.—Beautiful salmon red; large.
Purple Glory.—Deepest velvety maroon-red. 1/6.
Raimonda.—Bright cherry red, ruby throat. 2/-.
Red Amarillis.—Brilliant blood red. 2/-.
Rev. Ewbank.—Rich light lilac, shaded violet-blue. 2/-.
Richard Diener.—Light salmon-rose. 2/6.
Robert J. Kunderd.—Brilliant deep vermillion. 2/6.
Rose Ash.—Red, shading to ashes of roses. 1/6.
Rose Glory.—Purest rose-pink; beautifully ruffled. 2/-.
Rouget de Lisle.—Rich, deep reddish orange.
Roem Von Kennernerland.—Light rosy pink.
Scarlano.—Orange-scarlet, crimson blotch. 2/-.
Scarlet Glory.—Rich velvety scarlet. 2/-.
Sentinel.—A lovely salmon pink. 1/6.
Sheila.—A beautiful salmon-pink. 1/6.
Splendorra.—Deep rich maroon-purple. 1/6.
Schwaben.—Sulphur yellow; large flowers.
Titan.—Clear salmon pink; largest grown.
Titanic.—Magenta-crimson, with a white line through centre of lower petals. 1/6.
Torchlight.—Clear scarlet. 1/6.
Vesta Tilly.—Pale pink, with small violet blotch. 1/6.
Victor.—Brilliant scarlet, white blotches. 1/6

Violet Glory.—Rich violet, deeper in throat. 1/6.
W. Copland.—Attractive light blue.
White Giant.—Beautiful white; strong grower.
White Glory.—Pure white, Iris-blue throat. 2/-.
Willis E. Fryer.—Rich clear plum, shaded. 2/6.
Yarrowee.—Light rose pink; splendid spike.

FINEST MIXED VARIETIES. MEADOW VALE MIXTURE.

Price, 5/- doz., 5/6 posted; 35/- 100.



Giant Lily of the Valley, 6d. each, 5/- doz.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS.

A NEW RACE OF DECORATIVE GLADIOLI.

A new and beautiful race of Gladioli has been produced by using the fine yellow species *Primulinus* or *Maid of the Mist* in crossing with the older existing strains. The varieties resulting are distinguished mainly for their fine and varying shades of yellow, graceful slender stems, and airily poised and hooded flowers.

No other race of Gladioli contains such varied and beautiful tints of yellow, orange, and saffron colours.

GENERAL LIST. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

Alice Tiplady.—Clear orange-saffron.
Canopus.—Large, pale yellow.
Capella.—Colour richest deep scarlet.
Firefly.—Bright richest deep scarlet.
Gold Drop.—Pure yellow, with red line on petals.
Goldfinch.—Yellow, overlaid with salmon.
Kitty Grullemans.—Orange and yellow.
Lily.—Shrimp pink and salmon.
Maiden's Blush.—Delicate pink.
Midsummer Dream.—Clear Geranium red.
Myra.—Deep salmon over yellow ground.
Nini.—Palest rose, with soft yellow throat.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Orange Brilliant.—Clear orange.
Primunella.—Pale salmon-rose, red lines in throat.
Special Collection of 12 named varieties of Primulinus Hybrids for 9/-.

Primulinus Hybrids Mixed.—A fine mixture of all the above colours; good for cutting. 3/6 dozen; 25/- per 100.

POSTAGE.

On all orders to the value of 20/- or more for Gladioli, postage is paid. To smaller orders the following amounts for postage should be added:—Interstate, 1/2; Victorian, 9d. per dozen.

GIANT LILY OF THE VALLEY.

They are ready from May until August, and like a well-sheltered drained position. The plants I send out are all flowering plants of the true giant variety; they are beautifully scented and free bloomers. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

HYACINTHS.

Plant in beds or borders from March to June. They succeed in any good garden soil; add some two inches of well-rotted manure; dig deep, and plant the bulbs five or six inches apart, with a little sand around them, three inches below the surface. Finest Mixed Varieties, single, grand assortment of colours, 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Single Named.—9d. each; 8/- dozen.

Double Named.—1/- each; 10/- dozen.

IXIAS.

The colours are almost magical scarlet on the one hand, and a lovely green on the other. Plant in a well-drained position, somewhat protected (out of doors suits them best); soil light, sandy loam; plant three inches deep, two inches apart. Finest Mixed Varieties, 1/6 dozen; 3d. each.

LACHENALIAS.

6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes. They thrive well in a mixture of peat and sand, and are most useful and effective when grown in a wire basket. Plant half an inch deep, two inches apart.

Aurea.—Fine yellow.

Tricolor.—Yellow, margined green and red.

Pendula.—Red, tipped green and yellow.

LILIUM.

(The True Lilies.)

Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and with fragrant scented flowers, the Lilies are worth growing in every garden. The Lilliums are especially well adapted for growing in a shrubbery, mixed in with other plants. The bulbs are obtainable from April to July, and flower from November to February, according to variety.

Those not priced, 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily).—A beautiful, large-flowered variety, white, yellow-striped, with brownish spots; 2/6 each.

Candidum (Christmas Lily).—Has strong upright stem, about 3ft., with large odorous blooms.

Carolinianum.—Reflexing orange red flowers, spotted maroon, white throat; very fine.

Davuricum.—Red, tinged yellow, spotted. 1/6 each.

Elegans.—Dwarf; flowers bright crimson.

Henryi.—Finest of all Lilies, with orange flowers. From 2/6 to 6/- each.

Longiflorum Harrish (Bermuda Easter Lily).—Flowers pure white, delicious fragrance.

Pardalinum Bourgaei.—An improved Pardalinum, with large spots.

Speciosum Kraetzeri.—Pure white. 1/6 each.

Speciosum Melpomene.—Deep crimson red, with white edge. 1/6 each.

Speciosum Rubrum.—White spotted, crimson.

Tigrinum, Fl. Pl.—Large double flowers, deep scarlet, large black spots. 1/6 each.

Tigrinum Splendens.—Large, rich scarlet and black spotted blooms.

MUSCARI.

Border plants of easy culture. Hardy. They thrive best in a rich, sandy soil. Finest Mixed Varieties, 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

RANUNCULUS, SCOTCH GROWN.

Extra Selected Roots (grown from seed).

These Ranunculus are the cream of bulbs. They grow twice as strong, and produce twice as many flowers per root as any other variety. They attain 18 to 24 inches in height and 3 inches in diameter. 2/6 dozen, posted.

RANUNCULUS, DOUBLE FRENCH.

Tall and very vigorous class. Strong in all soils, and excellent for cutting on account of the length of their stems and moderate size of the blooms. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

SPANISH IRIS.

The curious and charming blending of shades of this flower gives them the appearance of orchids. Plant bulbs three inches deep and six inches apart in good sandy loam in a sunny position, sheltered from the keen winds. Blue, yellow, also finest mixed varieties. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

SNOWFLAKES, TRUE GIANT.

This is one of our earliest and most beautiful Spring flowers; the blossom resembles a huge Snowdrop, very elegant for bouquets. The giant variety is the only variety worthy of cultivation; they delight in shady positions. Plant bulbs four inches deep and three inches apart. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

SPARAXIS.

Plant in a light, rich, sandy soil, or any garden soil that is well drained, about three inches deep, two inches apart. Lift bulbs annually. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen.

TULIPS.

Tulips are the finest Summer bedding plants. Any good garden soil suits them; it should be well drained, deeply cultivated, and free from weeds. Plant the bulbs four inches apart, three inches deep; a little sand about the bulbs is an advantage. Plant from March to June.

Parrot Varieties.—Named. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

Double Varieties.—Mixed. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

Single Varieties.—Named. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

Single Varieties.—Mixed. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

BEAUTIFUL TUBEROSES.

Double White.—Elegant for garden culture. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Single White.—Large select bulb. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

The Pearl.—Extra large. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

The Collection of three Tuberoses, posted, 2/-.

WATSONIAS.

Very ornamental and showy plants, requiring the same treatment as the Gladiolus. They have a very stately appearance, and brilliant colours. They rejoice in a light rich soil for preference.

Alba (O'Brieni).—White. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

Ardneri (True).—Pure white. 3d. each.

Coccinea.—Red, white tipped. 3d. each.

Fulgens (True).—Pale rose. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

Rosea Purpurea.—Purple rose. 6d. each.

Rosea.—Rose. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

Spicata.—Pale rose. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

Hedge Plants.

A select list of plants most suitable for the formation of hedges. From this list, a suitable subject for almost any soil, situation, or climate can be selected. I have given the distance apart that I consider the various plants should be spaced; however, this can be varied to suit requirements. It is, however, unwise to place the plants very close, as in the struggle to exist, some are certain to fall out, and then leave ugly gaps in a promising hedge. Available at all seasons, except where otherwise mentioned.

Acmena Kingiana (Native Myrtle).—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 6 feet, with bright Myrtle-like foliage, bearing in autumn clusters of large white berries, which turn pink and mauve in winter. Very effective, 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Coprosma lucida.—Plant 3 feet apart. A fine hedge, of 3 to 4 feet; very suitable for sandy districts, or on the sea front. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Cupressus macrocarpa (Seedling).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick growing hedge, of 4 to 8 feet; quite satisfactory in heavy, cool soils, but otherwise inclined to die out after a few years. For this reason we recommend *Cupressus lambertiana*. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen; 16/- per 100.

Cupressus macrocarpa aurea.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A bright golden variety of *Macrocarpa*; very fine for cool districts, but inclined to burn under dry conditions. 3/- each; 30/- per dozen.

Cupressus lambertiana horizontalis.—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. The true horizontal branching variety. This is, without doubt, the finest of all hedge plants, and can be kept trimmed from 5 to 12 feet. Quite hardy and vigorous under any conditions. 3/- each; 30/- and 40/- per dozen.

Cupressus lambertiana aurea.—Golden form of above, 35/- and 60/- dozen; 3/6 each.

Cupressus torulosa.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The true variety, from cuttings. A fine silvery green foliage. Suitable for hedges of 4 to 5 feet. 2/6 each; 30/- per dozen.

English Laurel.—Plant 3 feet apart. A fine hedge plant for cool mountain districts; large glossy foliage. Can be kept at from 5 to 8 feet. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Ilex aquifolia (The Holly).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A fine hedge plant, of 4 to 8 feet, for cool districts only. A well-kept holly hedge is always admired. Some very fine samples are to be found in the Macedon district. 1/6 each; 18/- per dozen.

Pittosporum eugenoides (The New Zealand Yellow Pittosporum).—Plant 3 feet apart. A tall growing, bushy variety, forming a fine dense hedge of 5 to 6 feet. 12/- per dozen.

Ligustrum ovalifolium elegantissimum.—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. This new hedge plant is variously known as "New Golden Privet," "Japanese Variegated Privet," etc., but correctly it is the Californian Golden Privet. It is, without doubt the finest hedge plant available for hedges of 3 to 4 feet. Foliage variegated rich golden, which retains its color right through the winter. For a neat, small hedge, it has no equal. Plants from the open ground, from May to September, 6/- per dozen; 40/- per 100. In pots, during summer months, 8/- per dozen; 60/- per 100.

Ligustrum ovalifolium.—Plant 3 feet apart, in double rows. The green form of the California Privet, of stronger growth than the golden form; suitable for hedges from 5 to 6 feet. Bright glossy green. From open ground, from May to September, 6/- per dozen; 40/- per 100.

Photinia serrulata (Japanese Laurel).—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. A fine, hardy subject for hedges of 5 to 6 feet, with large serrated Laurel-like foliage, and white flowers in spring. The young growth, on first opening, is rich crimson. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Plumbago capensis.—Plant 3 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant, of 4 feet, that thrives in the poorest of soils; covered in spring and summer with clusters of attractive blue flowers. 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.

Portugal laurel.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 5 feet, with deep green foliage. Will thrive in the poorest of soils. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Pittosporum nigrescens.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The small-leaved, black-flowering variety. A fine, compact hedge, of 4 to 5 feet. 1/- each; 9/- per dozen.

Pittosporum undulatum.—Plant 2 feet apart. The large, green-leaved flowering variety, sweetly scented. A fine hedge, of 4 to 5 feet. Succeeds in dry situations. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Privet, Evergreen (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*).—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. Common green Privet. A neat, compact hedge, of 3 to 4 feet. Available from May to September. 2/6 dozen; 15/- per 100.

Privet, New Golden Variegated.—(See *Ligustrum Ovalifolium Elegantissimum*.)

Privet, Golden.—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. The golden foliage variety; very effective in spring and summer, but loses its color in winter. 3/- per dozen; 20/- per 100.

Salt Bush (*Rhagodia Hastata*).—Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. The small-leaved Salt Bush. A fine, dense, compact hedge, 3 to 4 feet; foliage silvery grey; thrives in dry, poor soils. 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Veronica parviflora.—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy flowering hedge plant, 4 to 6 feet. Fine, attractive green foliage; in spring, pale pink spikes of flowers. 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen.

Viburnum tinus (*Laurestinus*).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 5 feet, with deep green foliage, and bunches of white flowers in spring. Very effective 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Viburnum lucidum (Glossy-leaved *Laurestinus*).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A stronger growing variety of *Laurestinus*, with large glossy foliage. Fine for hedges, 6 to 8 feet. 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Hedge Plants for the Seaside.

Freight and Packing Extra.

There are very few hedge plants that will succeed on the coast, but I can recommend the following, which, with care and attention, should do well. Per doz.

Cupressus macrocarpa (Lemon-scented Cypress).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart . . . per 100 60/-; 10/-

Cupressus Torulosus (true stock from cuttings).—Plant 3 feet apart . . . 30/-

Coprosma lucida.—Dark, glossy, green leaves; very hardy. Plant 3 feet apart 10/-

Corynocarpus laevigatus (Karaka of New Zealand).—Plant 3 feet apart . . . 15/-

Eleagnus variegatus.—Variegated leaves, compact.—Plant 2 feet apart . . . 15/-

Euonymus.—Handsome foliage.—Plant 2 feet apart . . . 15/-

Tamarix Gallica (pink flowering Cypress).—Plant 2 feet apart . . . 15/-

Tecoma capensis.—Plant 3 feet apart . . . per 100 80/-; 12/-

PINUS INSIGNIS.

For a quick-growing, ornamental, or shelter tree, I do not know of anything to equal this hardy pine. It does well in almost any situation, and is for forming **breakwinds**; planted fifteen to twenty feet apart they will form a solid wall in three or four years. The dark green foliage gives a fine landscape effect.

10/- per dozen, 70/- per 100.

JAMES RAILTON'S Cheap Fruit Tree Collections

No. 1—Cottage Garden Collection, 10/-.

Consisting of Seven Best Varieties.

- 1 Apple, Jonathan, ripe April, May.
- 1 Pear, Williams' Bon Chretien, ripe February-March.
- 1 Plum, Diamond, ripe January.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark, ripe December-January.

- 1 Peach, Briggs' Red May, ripe December-January.
- 1 Cherry, Biggareau Napoleon, ripe December-January.
- 1 Black Currant, gratis.
- 1 Nectarine, Early River, ripe December-January.

No. 2—Villa Collection, 15/-.

The Villa Collection of Twelve Best Varieties, including 1 Red Gooseberry gratis. Price, 15/-.

- 1 Apple, Jonathan, ripe April, May.
- 1 Apple, Gravenstein, ripe February-March.
- 1 Pear, W. Bon Chretien, ripe February-March.
- 1 Pear, Beurre Bosc, ripe April-May.
- 1 Plum, Diamond, ripe January.
- 1 Peach, Briggs' Red May, ripe December-Jan.

- 1 Apricot, Moorpark, ripe December-January.
- 1 Cherry, Big. Napoleon, ripe December-January.
- 1 Nectarine, Early Rivers, ripe December-Jan.
- 1 Fig, Brown Turkey, ripe March.
- 1 Almond, Nonpareil, ripe March-April-May.
- 1 Japanese Plum, Blood, ripe February-March.

No. 3—Orchard Collection, 27/6.

Containing Twenty of the Best Kinds of Fruit Trees grown; also including 1 each Loganberry, Black Currant, Red Gooseberry, gratis. The collection for 27/6. If procured separately, would cost 30/-.

- 1 Apple, Jonathan.
- 1 Apple, Rome Beauty.
- 1 Apple, Gravenstein.
- 1 Apricot, Moorpark.
- 1 Apricot, Oullin's Early.
- 1 Almond, Nonpareil.
- 1 Cherry, Early Purple Guigne.

- 1 Fig, Brown Turkey.
- 1 Jap. Plum, Blood.
- 1 Lemon, Lisbon.
- 1 Nectarine, Early Rivers.
- 1 Orange, Parramatta.
- 1 Peach, Briggs' Red May.

- 1 Peach, Comet.
- 1 Pear, Williams' Bon Chretien.
- 1 Pear, Winter Nelis.
- 1 Pear, Beurre Bosc.
- 1 Plum, Diamond.
- 1 Plum, Jefferson.
- 1 Quince, Pear-shaped.

GENERAL LIST OF FRUIT TREES

My Fruit Trees this season are perfectly clean, healthy, and free from insect pests and should give every satisfaction. All trees are most carefully packed for transmission to any part of this or other States, so as to ensure their arrival in good order.

ALMONDS.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Special Quotations by the 100 or more.

- Brande's Jordan.—Medium.
- Early Jordan.—Early.
- Large Papershell.—Medium.
- Sultana.—Early.

NEW ALMOND (PAPER SHELL).

Chellaston.—This fine new Almond is a hardy and heavy cropper, blooming early in spring; very large kernel, thin shell, cropping right down to the base of each limb; the best Almond grown. I have seen trees planted only two years literally covered with splendid fruit; by far the best Almond yet. Price, 2/6 each.

APPLES.

Worked only on the celebrated Blight-Proof Stocks, Winter Majetin and Northern Spy, which means not subject to blight below the bud or graft.

1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

- Adam's Pearmain.—A first-class dessert Apple, medium size, with bright red stripes; late.
- Ben Davis.—A popular American variety; heavy and early bearer; a splendid keeper.
- Cox's Orange Pippin.—Very handsome; medium size; good export Apple.
- Cleopatra.—Above medium size; does well in northern districts, good for export.
- Devonshire Quarrendon.—A very highly-coloured Apple; early.
- Emperor Alexander.—Very large culinary Apple; early.
- Early Margaret.—The earliest Apple grown; good colour.
- Esopus Spitzenberg.—Clear yellow and brilliant red; a first-class export Apple.
- Five Crown Pippin.—See London Pippin.
- Gravenstein.—Another summer variety; crisp and delicious; almost blight proof.
- Hoover.—A highly-coloured Apple; very late.
- Irish Peach.—The very best of the early varieties; blight proof.
- Jonathan.—Fruit very handsome; one of the best for export.
- London Pippin (better known as Five Crown).—Medium size; yellow; heavy cropper and almost blight proof; one of the best for export; late.
- Munroe's Favourite.—A first-class export Apple; late.
- Nickajack.—Very large; good; very late.
- Northern Spy.—Splendid dessert Apple; late bearer; blight proof.

Peasgood's Nonsuch.—Handsomeness culinary or dessert Apple, of enormous size; autumn.
Pomme de Neige.—Very handsome dessert Apple; heavy yielder; late.
Reinette du Canada.—Splendid bearer of large fruit, suitable cooking or dessert; very good export Apple; late.
Ribston Pippin.—A well-known dessert variety, suitable for export; autumn.
Rokewood.—Heavy yielder, and one of the best of keepers.
Rome Beauty.—Very highly coloured; one of the best for export; late.
Rymer.—Very well known; good export Apple; late.
Scarlet Nonpareil.—An excellent dessert Apple; very free bearer, and one of the best of the keeping varieties; late.
Senator.—A very fine large Apple; flesh yellowish white, stained with pink; late keeper.
Shockley.—Medium size, free bearer, and a very good keeper; late.
Sturmer Pippin.—Medium size; very regular cropper, and a good export Apple; late.
Winter Majetin.—A popular late Apple; blight proof.
Yates.—Good colour; very prolific; winter.

APRICOTS.

Worked on Apricot Seedlings.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.
Beauge.—Medium size, splendid flavour; good bearer; medium.
Campbellfield Seedling.—Medium size; orange colour; good quality; tree hardy, and very good bearer; medium.
Early Moorpark.—Medium size; good flavour; early.
Early Turkey.—Medium size; first-class early variety.
Hemskirk.—Very large; bright orange; heavy bearer; medium.
Mansfield Seedling.—Large; one of the best varieties; medium.
Kaisha.—Large; very richly flavoured; early.
Moorpark.—A well-known variety; largely planted for canning purposes; medium.
Oullin's Early Peach.—Fruit large, delicious flavour; one of the best early varieties grown.
River's Large Red.—Large; very rich and juicy; late.
Royal George.—Large; deep orange colour; a first-class variety; late.
St. Ambrose.—Very large, rich and good; vigorous grower and heavy cropper; medium.

BLACKBERRIES.

Himalayan.—Strong grower; very large fruit; heavy bearer. 1/6 each.
Lawton's.—With plenty of moisture, the fruit is very large, and an enormous cropper. 1/- each; 8/- per dozen.

CHERRIES.

Worked on Mazzard, Kentish and Mahalab Seedlings.

2/6 each; 24/- per dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.
Bedford Prolific.—Large; brownish-black; a very fine cherry; free bearer; medium.
Belle d'Orleans.—Small fruit, tender and juicy, of pale red colour; early.
Biggarean Early Black.—A fine black cherry; early.
Biggarean Frogmore.—Large; pale yellow and red; one of the best early varieties.
Biggarean Rockport.—Pale red; flesh tender and good; a heavy bearer; early.
Biggarean Napoleon.—Large; bright colour; late.
Early Purple Guigne.—Large; dark purple; very early.
Florence.—Large; bright red; carries well; one of the most popular varieties; late.
Heart of Midlothian.—Large; nearly black; heavy cropper; early.
Kentish.—A good variety for cooking and preserving; medium.

St. Margaret.—Very large; black; firm flesh; a very valuable late Cherry.
Werder's Early Black.—A large, black Cherry, of fine flavour; heavy cropper; early.

CURRENTS.

1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Black Naples.—Fruit produced in great abundance.
Carter's Black Champion.—Fruit of large size.
Kay's Red Prolific.—New Currant.
Lee's Prolific.—Black bunches, produced in immense numbers.
Le Versailles.—Red; an immense bearer, with very large berries and bunches.
White Imperial.—Fruit large, very richly flavoured.

New Red Currant, "North Star."

The best Currant in cultivation. Very long clusters, fine quality; bears profusely, immense berries, regular size throughout and lasts well; grows freely and vigorously.

Strong Plants, 1/6 Each.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1/- Each; 10/- Dozen.

Alma. —White.	Overall. —Red.
Billy Dean. —Red.	Ploughboy. —Red.
Green Overall. —Green.	Roaring Lion. —Red.
Heart of Oak. —Green.	Red Warrington. —Red.
Leader. —Yellow.	Royal Oak. —Green.
Lord Crew. —White.	Trumpet. —White.
Large Lion. —Red.	White Lion. —White.
Northern Hero. —White.	Yellow Lion. —Yellow.

"WHINHAM'S" INDUSTRY.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

The finest Gooseberry ever grown. This superb variety has firmly established itself in England as one of the finest and most profitable Gooseberries in existence. The fruit is of enormous size, and, when ripe, of a dark, dusky red colour; it is of fine quality. Upwards of three tons of splendid fruit have been gathered from half an acre, and as much as twenty-six tons of this fine Gooseberry have been grown upon 3½ acres.

A Wonderful NEW GOOSEBERRY, "FARMER'S GLORY"

1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

It is a very solid Gooseberry, and weighs more heavily than "Crown Bob," "Lancashire Lad" or "Whinham's Industry."

This is a wonderful, prolific cropper; the fruit is straw-coloured, of the very finest variety, and is of a very large size. Its abundant foliage serves splendidly to protect the fruit.

Just the Gooseberry for Australia.

There is a fortune in this variety for growers. It will produce double the crop of any green Gooseberry now cultivated.

The bush grows to a large size. It is a heavy and sure cropper, the bushes being often almost borne to the ground with the weight of the fruit.

PURPLE GUAVA.

Strong plants, 1/6 each.

This fruit should be cultivated in all gardens; it grows very easily, and produces two good crops every twelve months, and thrives splendidly around Melbourne. It is a beautiful evergreen shrub, grows to a height of 12 feet. The blossom has a delicious perfume. It produces an abundance of edible berries, which make most excellent preserve.

LEMONS.

Worked on Orange and Lemon Stocks.

Yearling Trees, 2/6; Acclimatised, 5/- and 7/6 and 10/- each.

Lisbon.—A splendid variety.

Villa Franca.—Claimed to be chiefly a summer-bearing lemon, and on that account very valuable. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns; fruit oblong, thin skinned, and firm, adjudged by the Americans to be the best shipping variety.

Eureka.—The finest Lemon of recent introduction, very thin skin, large fruit, after the style of Lisbon, but much finer; nearly thornless; splendid keeper. This Lemon, when better known, I consider, will be the only Lemon cultivated, combining, as it does, all the best points required in a really first-class Lemon; unsurpassable for Show purposes.

GIANT BLACK LOGANBERRY.

Extra Strong Plants, 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

The sweetest and most delicious of all berry fruits. The fruit is a deep, rich black, borne in great clusters along the entire length of the vine, and is of enormous size, being much larger than the Red Loganberry. The flavour is rich and pleasing, being a combination of the Blackberry and Loganberry; is superior to either for pies or jam-making.

The fruit ripens during November and December. It is earlier than the other berries, and produces a continuous crop over a period of six to eight weeks. Single pickings have yielded up to eight pounds of ripe fruit per plant.

This new berry is far ahead of all others today. It is really in a class by itself for size and production.

RED LOGANBERRY.

Strong Plants, 1/- Each; 10/- Dozen.

The fruit is of large size, equal to the largest sized blackberry, and, when fully ripe, is of a dark, rich red colour. The Loganberry partakes of both the flavour of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild, and delightful to the taste; it is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam or jelly is unsurpassed. The fruit is firm, carries well, and has few seeds; ripens very early, the crop being nearly all ripe and gone before raspberries become plentiful, thus rendering it a very valuable fruit for market. I recommend it as the finest of all berries of this class. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

BLACK MULBERRY.

This is a very popular fruit, and adapts itself to any situation. It makes one of the finest shade trees cultivated. Sweet, fleshy fruit in abundance; very hardy and vigorous grower; fine for specimen. I strongly advise planting. 3/6 each.

NEW MULBERRY.

Hicks' Fancy.—This wonderful Mulberry should be found in every garden. The first ripe fruit in spring—ripening in October—and fruiting right on till Xmas. The growth of the tree is phenomenal, reaching the height up to fifteen feet in three years, and covered with fruit from top to bottom, the branches weeping to the ground. It fruits the first year of planting; fine foliage measuring ten inches across. Fruit medium size. Black when ripe. 3/6 each.

MEDLARS.

Thrive well in Victoria, require very little attention, and are not particular to soil; do not need pruning. Fruit is a delicious flavour, large size. They should be more largely planted. The fruit should be eaten when over-ripe. Price, 2/6 each.

NECTARINES.

Worked on Peach Seedlings.

1/6 Each; 15/- Per Dozen.

Special Quotations Given by the 100 or More.

Early Rivers.—Very large and handsome fruit, tender, juicy, and first-class flavour; frequent and heavy bearer. Very early.

Goldmine.—A variety lately introduced from New Zealand; very large fruit, cream colour, tender, juicy, and very sweet. Ripe in February.

Hunt's Tawny.—Orange and deep red, excellent flavour. Early.

Shorland Tawny.—A first-class variety. Medium.

Victoria Late.—Very large fruit, of fine quality. Heavy cropper.

NUTS AND FILBERTS.

2/6 Each.

Cob, upright.
Cob, spreading.
Cosford.
Common Hazel.

Red Filbert.
Red-Skinned Filbert.
Tree Nut.
White Filbert.

OLIVE.

A most useful shade and ornamental tree. It is very hardy and requires little attention. For a specimen tree it fills the position. The fruit is always in demand; is useful in its green and ripe state. A splendid market is now open for an unlimited quantity of the fruit. I strongly advise planting this tree. Price, 3/- each.

ORANGES.

Worked on Orange and Lemon Stocks.

Yearling Trees, 2/6 Each.

Blood, or Maltese.—Medium size fruit, very juicy, a strong grower. Early.

Mandarin, Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Very handsome and productive.

Mandarin, Emperor.—The largest of fruit, very juicy, an excellent variety.

Mandarin, Thorny.—An enormous cropper.

Mediterranean Sweet.—A nice flavoured orange.

Parramatta.—Large and juicy; one of the best for the market.

Seville.—Large, solid fruit, unsurpassed for jam.

Siletta.—Large, smooth, thin skin, of a pale yellow colour; juicy.

St. Michael.—A very good market variety.

The Queen.—A large, thin-skinned, nice-flavoured orange, heavy bearer.

Valencia Late.—Large, oblong, and firm. This orange is very late in ripening, and valuable on that account.

Washington Navel.—Well-known, and one of the best varieties cultivated.

ACCLIMATISED, Three-Year-Old Tree, 10/- each.

ACCLIMATISED, Two-Year-Old Tree, 7/6 each.

I have a really fine lot to offer this season. They have been carefully grown in our nursery for the past twelve months, and have made splendid growth and roots, and, as the nature of the soil is heavy, they will lift with good balls of earth, ensuring perfect safety in transplanting. Ready from June to September.

PASSION FRUIT.

This is one of the finest fruits cultivated. It should be planted during spring and summer, and requires to be trained to supports. The plant likes warmth, and needs planting in a sunny situation, in well drained soil. During the first six months, attention should be paid to watering and training the vines. In a couple of seasons the plant will come into full bearing. It is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. Planters at Wandin have harvested £200 off one acre in a season.

I grow enormous quantities of plants, and shall be pleased to quote for any quantity. **Strong plants, 1/- each; 9/- dozen; 60/- per 100.**

POMEGRANATE.

A beautiful shrub and a general favourite. It is very ornamental, with the large bright scarlet fruits hanging on the branches throughout the winter. The fruits are edible and considered a luxury by many. It is a fruit shrub which should be planted largely. Price, 2/- each.

PEACHES.

Worked on Peach Seedlings.

1/6 Each; 15/- Per Dozen.

Special Quotations Given by the 100 or More.

- Amsden's June.**—Large, high colour, and very good flavour. Early.
- Alexander's Early.**—Above medium, highly coloured; a splendid variety; freestone. Early.
- Brigg's Red May.**—A very early freestone, good colour, rich and juicy.
- Champion.**—Very largest size, beautiful colour, good flavour, very hardy, and a very valuable early freestone peach.
- Comet.**—Very large; another good canning peach. Late.
- Dr. Hogg.**—Large and round, lemon and crimson colour, firm, juicy, and of excellent flavour; a freestone. Ripens early in December.
- Elberta.**—A large handsome peach, great cropper, and carries well; a very valuable market variety. Medium.
- Early Crawford.**—A good early peach, suitable for dessert or canning.
- Early Rivers.**—One of the best of the early varieties; a very heavy yielder.
- Foster.**—Large, orange red, flesh yellow and juicy; one of the best for canning or drying; freestone. Very early.
- Hale's Early.**—A very early American variety; one of the best for the market; freestone. Early.
- Lady Palmerston.**—Very large; a good canning peach. Late.
- Muir.**—Large freestone; a very good peach for canning or drying; great cropper. Late.
- Pullar's Cling.**—This very fine canning peach was raised by Mr. P. Pullar, of Ardmona. It is a very large, highly coloured clingstone peach, and preferred by the canning factories above all other sorts; it is a good grower and heavy bearer.
- Royal George.**—A first-class peach, well known. Medium.
- Salway.**—Large, rich yellow, flesh orange, very juicy, and of rich vinous flavour, a freestone. Very late.

PEARS.

Worked on Pear Seedlings.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

Special Quotations Given by the 100 or More.

- Bailey's Bergamot.**—Very rich and melting fruit; a very hardy grower and good bearer.
- Beurre de Caplaumont.**—A very good market variety, medium size and very handsome; very good bearer. Autumn.
- Beurre Diel.**—Large, yellow, rich, delicious fruit, good keeper, and most prolific. Autumn.
- Black Achan.**—A very large cooking pear. Late.
- Beurre Bosc.**—A large dessert pear of first-rate quality. Medium.
- Carmes.**—A very early pear, juicy, and of first quality.
- Doyenne D'Ete.**—Small, juicy, and richly flavoured. Early.
- Gansell's Bergamot.**—Medium size, juicy, and very rich, splendid dessert pear. Winter.
- Jargonelle.**—A very old and well-known variety.
- Keiffer's Hybrid.**—A first-class variety, medium size, pineapple flavour.
- Josephine de Malines.**—A late pear, good keeper, rich, juicy, and melting, with most delicious flavour. Late.
- Marie Louise.**—An early, and one of the best dessert varieties.
- Napoleon.**—Large, yellowish-green, very juicy and rich, keeps well. Medium.
- Packham's Triumph.**—It is of beautiful shape, large, and one of the most perfect flavour; a good grower, early and prolific bearer; ripens in April. Has received first prize every time it has been exhibited.

Uvedale's St. Germain.—Very large, a fine stewing pear. Late.

Williams' Bon Chretien.—Large, one of the very best varieties grown. Early.

Winter Cole.—Medium size, juicy and very rich, good flavour; a very good variety.

Winter Nelis.—A real good late dessert.

PLUMS.

Worked on Myroholan Stocks, raised from Cuttings; will not Sucker, and a Strong, Vigorous Grower.

1/6 each; 15/- per Dozen.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

- Angelina Burdett.**—A large early plum, rich, juicy, and of good flavour.
- Braly's Green Gage.**—Large, and of first-class quality. Late.
- Coe's Golden Drop.**—Large, yellow, of first quality. Medium.
- Coe's Late Red.**—Very late and valuable plum.
- Clyman.**—The earliest plum grown, a very valuable variety for the market.
- Damson, Shropshire.**—One of the very best for jam. Medium.
- Diamond.**—A very large purple plum, one of the best for preserving, good bearer. Medium.
- Early Orleans.**—An early culinary plum. Medium.
- Grand Duke.**—Very large, purple colour, great cropper, the best late plum grown.
- Green Gage.**—A well-known variety, very rich and good. Medium.
- Jefferson.**—A large golden-yellow plum; one of the best. Medium.
- Late Black Orleans.**—A real good plum, great cropper. Late.
- Magnum Bonum Yellow.**—A large yellow, first-class culinary plum, regular and heavy yielder. Late.
- Oullin's Golden Gage.**—A first-class dessert plum. Early.
- Prune d'Agen.**—Large, purple, the best prune grown. Medium.
- Prune, French.**—A medium-sized purple plum, very rich, excellent for drying and preserving. Late.
- Prune, Golden.**—A very large golden-coloured plum of most delicious flavour; a strong grower and heavy bearer; one of the best varieties grown for canning.
- Prune, Silver.**—A very valuable canning variety, large, great cropper.
- Red Cherry.**—An early variety.
- River's Early Prolific.**—Of medium size; very heavy and early bearer.
- Washington.**—A real good variety, very large, yellow. Medium.
- Yellow Gage.**—Medium size, good flavour, a splendid bearer. Late.

JAPANESE PEKSIMMONS.

Price, 3/- each.

The fruit of the Persimmon, when ripe, is of a deep reddish-orange colour; in shape, that of an orange, and some egg-shaped. The flavour, when perfectly ripe, is most luscious. It is best to be kept in a close jar after being picked, and is then most delicious. They ripen their fruit during winter, and, in consequence, furnish a valuable fruit for the table at a season when fruit is scarce.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

1/6 Each; 15/- per Dozen.

A Reduction when Taken in Quantity.

- Botan or Abundance.**—Very large, amber and cherry colour, with a beautiful white bloom, very tender, juicy, and most delicious flavour. Very early.
- Burbank.**—Of medium size, cherry red colour, with lilac bloom; very sweet, with most delicious flavour; good grower and enormous cropper.
- Gold.**—A new variety, and one of the best, very handsome and delicious fruit. An enormous bearer.

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Kelsey.—One of the best varieties for canning and drying, carries well, and an early and heavy bearer.

Red Heart.—Large, red colour, very good for preserving; tree small, but good bearer; bears very young.

Satsuma or Blood Plum.—Large, dark red fruit, very juicy and rich flavour.

Wickson.—One of Burbank's best; fruit a beautiful carmine, with white bloom; very small stone; flesh firm, sweet and most delicious.

QUINCES.

Work on Quince Seedlings.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- per Dozen.

Apple-shaped.—Of medium size, juicy; very good for culinary purposes.

Champion.—Very large uniform fruit, of excellent flavour. Tree bears heavily when young. The earliest of all.

Manning's Seedling.—The very best quince grown. The tree is a strong grower, and very heavy cropper.

Missouri Mammoth.—Extra large fruit, of excellent flavour; tree strong grower.

Pear-shaped.—Large fruit of a first-class quality. Medium.

RASPBERRIES.

Cornwall's Yellow.—3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Fastolf.—Large, red. 3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Hunter's Perfection.—Thornless variety. 3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

Northumberland Filbasket.—3/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

WALNUTS.

The most profitable tree cultivated. One and two year old trees are the best to plant. They make excellent shelter and breakwinds. If farmers would plant their surroundings with these trees they would prove most profitable. An object lesson can be taught by a few growers at Orbost, who are now reaping the benefits of early planting, the nuts fetching 11d. lb. for any unlimited quantity. The trees require no care or attention, and serve many good purposes. The wise man plants them. 2/6 each.

FIGS—The Most Luscious Fruit Grown.

Three-year-old trees; will bear next season. Easy of cultivation. The finest fruit tree to plant in any garden.

Black Ischia.—Large, dark purple; a very fine Fig. Second week in January.

Castle Kennedy.—Large, dark brown; tender, rich flavour. End December.

Grossie Vertie.—Large, yellowish-green; flesh red. February.

Madeline.—Small, pale yellow; very rich; good bearer; early. End December.

Turkey.—Medium to large; brownish-red; rich and good. End February to middle March.

White Adriatic.—Large; skin whitish; flesh red; good drying. February.

White Genoa.—Medium to large; brown; very rich; dries well. First week January.

Price—2/6 each.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Wonderful New Strawberry, "WANDIN SPECIAL."

Strong Plants, 2/6 per doz.; 17/6 per 100.

The fruit of this excellent variety is very large, glossy red colour, particularly firm, and choicest quality.

It is the earliest Strawberry, and its glossy colour makes it very attractive. The berries are of uniform size and shape, and a rich blood red, from outside to centre.

It is one of the most perpetual bearers; produces good pickings for at least five months, when the weather is favourable.

Blossoms strong and perfect, quite resistant to heat, making the variety a continuous fruit during the warm weather.

The principal qualifications of this variety are its productiveness and earliness. It has been proved, during the past hot season, to produce double the crop of any other Strawberry.

Blossoms are strongly staminate, each flower producing a perfect berry.

Special quotation for Large Quantities.

Melba.—It will bear good crops from November to May. A grand variety. 3/6 per 100.

Marguerite.—Fruit very large, richly flavoured. 3/6 per 100.

Trollope's Victoria.—Very large, early, great bearer. 3/6 per 100.

Royal Sovereign.—Fruit of the largest size, and of a glossy, bright scarlet colour. 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100.

Sunbeam.—A very fine new variety, with good-sized fruit; clear, red, firm, sweet and excellent. 1/- per doz.

GRAPEFRUIT — [Improved Pomelon]

Marsh's Seedless. 5/- each.

Excellent for Jams and Preserves. Splendid crops. Hardy. Succeeds on any good soil.

Grape fruit is not well known here, but in America it is in great demand, particularly for the breakfast table. Its name is misleading. It belongs to the Citrus Family, the fruit borne in bunches from the end of the branches, in a somewhat similar manner to grapes, hence the name. The Grapefruit is like an extra large orange, is of light skin, and it has a slightly bitter flavour, which is relished when the taste for it is acquired. The fruit is cut in halves and the pulp eaten with a spoon. Grapefruit makes excellent jam. All home gardens should contain at least one tree.

GRAPE VINES

The undermentioned Choice Table Varieties, 10/- per doz.;
1/- each.

Special Quotations given by the 100 or more.

Black Hamburg.—The bunches are of medium size, grape large, with nice flavour, a sure bearer. Medium.
Black Prince.—Very large grape, medium-sized bunches. Late.
Black St. Peter's.—Bunches and berries very large; a real good table grape.
Centennial.—A very large white grape; one of the best.
Cannon Hall Muscat.—A very large muscat flavoured grape, large, bunches and carries well. Late.
Chasselas Musque.—A delicious muscat flavour, pale amber colour. Medium.
Early White Malvasia.—Of medium size, greenish yellow in colour, bunches medium size. Early.
Early Muscadine.—A splendid early table grape of medium size and amber colour, large bunches. Early.
Frontignan.—One of the best table varieties, large, with musk flavour, bunches large. Medium.
Golden Hambro.—Large, oval, amber colour, bunches large. Medium.
Golden Chasselas or Royal Muscadine.—Medium sized berries and bunches; a real good grape. Early.
Lady's Finger.—Flesh pink, rich and juicy. Medium.
Muscat Hambro (Snow's).—A very superior table grape, bunches and berries large, black, with a muscat flavour. Medium.
Muscat of Alexandria.—A very large, white, amber-coloured table grape, bunches large.

Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.—A deep black, large, muscat-flavoured grape. Late.
Red Prince.—A very nice variety; bunches and berries large. Late.
Sultana.—A very valuable variety for raisins.
Zante.—A small grape of a deep black colour.

NEW GRAPE VINES.

"ROSE OF PERU."

This I can confidently recommend as the best flavoured, black, table grape fruited; also a splendid keeper and packer. Large bunch, evenly set berries, round, black and delicious, crackling flesh, vine hardy, vigorous and a good setter. Price, strong vines, 1/6 each.

"THE CHAMPION."

The biggest red Grape in cultivation, excellent quality, large berry heavy bunch. Great bearer; does not split with the rain. The Grape will carry better than any other variety. The berries do not leave the stem. Highly recommended. It is the best Grape in existence. 1/6 each.

THE WONDERFUL "CENTENNIAL."

This magnificent white oval Grape originated in the Bendigo district. The berries are of enormous size. Bunches large and loose, flesh tender and sweet. The vines and fruit very much resemble Golden Champion in appearance, though hardier and more vigorous than that fine variety. To grow it to perfection it requires a warm climate. 1/6 each.

SUNDRIES

Spray Compounds and Insecticides.

PREPARED RED SPRAYING OIL.

Clean all vessels, pumps, or syringes before using.

Taints of lime, sulphur, tobacco and other sprays will break up the emulsion.

Important.—Make a first emulsion by mixing equal parts of Gargoyle Prepared Red Spraying Oil and water. A pinch of powdered washing soda or soap extract will hasten the mixing.

Stir until the mixture is white. Dilute as required.

When spraying leafy plants or trees, add soap extract or washing soda, 1 oz. to each 5 gallons of emulsion.

Deciduous Trees.—Apples, pears, etc. Spray after leaves have fallen and before blossoms open. 1 gallon oil to 20 gallons water.

Citrus Trees and all Evergreens, Palms, etc.—Spray from January to May, or when trees are making growth. 1 gallon oil to 40 gallons water.

Fowl Houses, Dog Kennels.—For the destruction of lice, etc. 1 gallon oil to 20 gallons water.

1 pint, 1/3 each; 1/2 gallon, 3/- each; 1 gallon, 5/6 each; 4 gallons, 4/- per gallon; 40 gallons, 3/9 per gallon. All prices net cash, delivered ex store, F.O.R. or F.O.B., Melbourne.

LIME SULPHUR ORCHARD WASH.

Lime Sulphur Wash is both a fungicide and scalecide, and destroys Black Spot, San Jose Scale, Mussel Scale, Red Spider, Shot Hole, Curl Leaf, Aphids, Scab and Oidium on Vines, and is a first-class remedy for all kinds of fungus growth and scale.

The best time to spray is just before the blossom bursts into vigor. Lime Sulphur Wash can, however, be used safely at all times of the year, using strength according to the season. It will keep for any length of time without deterioration, provided the casks are kept well corked; it mixes readily with cold water; it does not clog the nozzle of the Spray Pump, and is always ready for use.

FOR WINTER SPRAYING.—Use one gallon of Lime Sulphur Wash to 9 gallons of water, and apply as soon as possible after the leaves fall, and as late as possible before the buds burst.

FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER SPRAYING.—Use one gallon of Lime Sulphur Wash to 32 gallons of water. These proportions vary according to the weather, the conditions and kind of trees to be sprayed. Many orchardists use this spray during the summer at a strength of one gallon to 55 gallons of water, and find it most effective when there is any sign of Black Spot.

PRICES:

1 quart tins, 2/- each; 1 pint tins, 1/3 each.
 3-gall. tins, 2/6 each; 1 gall. tins, 3/6 each.
 10 gall. drums, 1/9 gall.; 4 gall. tins, 1/11 gall.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.

ARSENATE OF LEAD FOR FRUIT TREES.—To obtain the best results, it is essential that the trees should be sprayed at the proper time. The first spraying should take place on a dry day, just when the petals have fallen off, and particularly, according to an eminent authority, before the calyx has closed. Every part of the tree which

JAMES RAILTON'S SEEDS AND PLANTS.

can be reached should be covered, and the calyx filled with the spray. Arsenate of Lead can be relied upon to destroy all insect pests, although innocuous to vegetation. It is as cheap as it is good. It is unfailingly efficient. It is easy to use. It is absolutely harmless to Plants and Trees. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars, 1/3 each; 1 lb. jars, 2/- each; 2 lb. jars, 1/9 lb.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry Powder).

The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl in Peach Trees, Scab, and other Fungoid Diseases. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins: 1 lb., 2/6; 2 lbs., 4/6; 4 lbs., 8/6 each. Prices for large quantities on application.

BENZOLE EMULSION.

Highly recommended for the Rutherglen Fly, etc., 1/3 per tin; 28 lb. tins, at 9d. per lb. Full directions on each tin. Special quotations for quantities.

NICOTINE SULPHATE (Black Leaf 40).

A preparation containing about 40 per cent. of Nicotine. For all kinds of Scale and Aphis; it is very effectual, and is easy to use. In bottles, making 6 gallons, 1/9 each; making 12 gallons, 3/- each.

PARIS GREEN.

Poisonous; insoluble powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of insect life. 9d tin.

SOAPERINE.

An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Bushes, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses and Cattle, 1/3 per tin. Special quotations submitted for large quantities.

PESTEND.

A valuable Insect Powder, containing a large proportion of tobacco. Most effective for the destruction of insect life, as well as for the protection of flower and vegetable seedlings against slugs and snails, and seed beds from the attacks of birds. Pestend has been proved to have valuable fertilising properties, and where consistently used has been noticed to stimulate plant and vegetable life.

2 lb.	6d.
28 lb.	3/6
56 lb. pkgs.	6/8
112 lb. "	11/-

TOBACCO STEMS.

For fumigating or for boiling down for making Tobacco Wash. 3d. per lb.; 5/- per sack.

Manures and Fertilizers.

HINTS ON USING IN THE HOME GARDEN.

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Iron, Muriate of Potash, Bone Dust, Superphosphate, Bone and Super Mixed, Market Garden Manure and Special Horticultural or Top-Dressing Manure may be used in the Home Garden either in the dry form or as a liquid manure. In the dry form apply generally at the rate of **one ounce to the square yard**, raking lightly into the soil and watering in afterwards. To make liquid manure, use at the rate of **one ounce to the gallon of water**, and apply sparingly just prior to watering the garden or immediately before a shower of rain. **Be careful** not to allow the fertiliser, either in the dry or liquid form, to come into contact with the foliage of young or delicate plants.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Nitrogen is a Leaf-builder and one of the three essential elements necessary for the growing of plants. **Sulphate of Ammonia** contains about 20 per cent. of Nitrogen, which means getting a maximum of an absolutely indispensable Plant Food in a minimum of bulk, a very important matter when transit charges have to be considered. Sulphate of Ammonia may be used dry at the rate of 1 oz. to the square yard, or as a liquid fertiliser applied separately at the rate of 1 oz. to the gallon of water. The best results as a liquid manure will be obtained if applied just before a rain or watering.

6d. per lb.; 5 lb. pkgs. for 1/6; 28 lb. bags for 7/6; 56 lb. bags for 12/6; 22/6 per full cwt.

BLOOD MANURE.

The well-known M.C.C. Brand, very high in Nitrogen content.

Price, 15/- per 112 lb. sacks.

COCKBILL'S SPECIAL MANURES.

Blood and Bone Manure 15/- cwt.
Bone Dust 11/6 "

SULPHATE OF IRON. (Specially Screened.)

Has considerable fertilising value, but is most valuable for intensifying and Improving Color in Flowers. Specially screened to facilitate using. Price: 6d. per lb.; 7 lb. lots, 2/-; 14 lb. lots, 3/6; 56 lb. lots, 11/6; 20/- per full cwt.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.

Potash is the Fibre or Skeleton Builder. Most soils are deficient in Potash, which is very necessary, especially for such crops as Mangel, Beet, Carrot, Sunflower, Parsnip, Turnip, etc. Price: 6d. per lb.; 14 lb. lots for 6/-; 28 lb. lots, 10/-; 56 lb. lots, 16/-; full cwt. bags, 28/- each. All Commercial Fertilisers are sold on a strictly Nett Cash in 30 Days Basis.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

A well-known fertiliser extremely high in phosphates and especially valuable for stimulating the growth of flowers and vegetables. Now available for the first time since the war.

6d. per lb.; 7 lb. for 3/-; 56 lb. bags for 21/-; full cwt. bags, 37/4.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Especially valuable for quick and effective action. Very necessary for plants grown for their leaves or stems, such as Celery, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc., also useful in the Flower Garden.

Price: 6d per lb.; 14 lb. lots for 6/-; 28 lb. lots, 10/-; 56 lb. lots, 16/-; full cwt. bags, 28/- each.

GRASS MANURE.

Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet and other Lawns. In bags, 7 lb., 1/9; 14 lb., 3/-; 28 lb., 4/6.

ROSES require Fertilisers to Promote and Maintain Healthy and Vigorous Growth.

THE SPECIAL ROSE FOOD.

Is the only Mixture especially prepared for the Australian Rose Grower.

IT IS EFFECTIVE AND QUICK ACTING.
INCREASED GROWTH, BETTER FOLIAGE,
AND RICHER COLOR IN BLOOMS ARE
SECURED

by using this food, which contains, besides other useful ingredients, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potash in an exactly balanced proportion as is required by the plant.

In The Special Rose Food the practical experience of a rose grower has been combined with the scientific knowledge of a professional chemist.

No waste. No smell. No Loading Material.

No Harmful Properties.

APPLICATION.—Four oz. per plant, hoed and watered in 2 inches from stem in a circle.

Prices: 7 lb. bags, 3/-; 14 lb. bags, 5/6; 28 lb. bags, 10/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., 18/6; 1 cwt., 35/-.

PLANTOIDS.

For Promoting Stronger Growth and Better Flowers.

Combine all Natures Fertilising Materials in convenient Tabloid Form.

For Ferns, Palms, Aspidistras, Aralias, Ficus, and All Kinds of Foliage Plants.

Equally Suitable for Heath, Azaleas, Camellias, Cytisus, and Rhododendrons.

Sold in tins—6d., 1/-, and 2/- each. Postage extra.

GARDEN STAKES.**JARRAH.**

3ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ square, 7/- per 100, 1/3 per dozen.
3ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ square, 8/- per 100, 1/9 per dozen.
4ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ square, 11/6 per 100, 2/3 per dozen.
4ft. 1 x 1 square, 4/- per dozen.
5ft. 1 x 1 square, 5/- per dozen.
6ft. 1 x 1 square, 6/- per dozen.

HARDWOOD.

1ft. Round, 1/6 per 100.
1ft. Round, 2/6 per 100.
2ft. Round, 3/- per 100.
2ft. Round, 3/6 per 100.
3ft. Round, 6/6 per 100.
3ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ square, 6/- per 100, 1/- per dozen.
3ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ square, 7/- per 100, 1/3 per dozen.
4ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ square, 9/- per 100, 1/6 per dozen.
4ft. 1 x 1 square, 3/- per dozen.
5ft. 1 x 1 square, 4/- per dozen.
6ft. 1 x 1 square, 4/6 per dozen.

RAFFIA.

NATURAL Specially selected; used extensively for tying, etc. 1/6 lb.

COLORED. A splendid assortment of 50 distinct shades, for Raffia Hats, Baskets, Trays, etc., 6d. per bundle; 3/6 lb.

RAFFIA NEEDLES. For all classes of Raffia work, 4d. per packet.

RAFFIA BOARD. All in various sizes, Round, Square, Oblong, etc. Prices on application.

BOOK ON RAFFIA WORK, 1/9 Copy. Postage, 2d. Extra.

KAURI POT LABELS.

4in., 2/- per 100	8in., 3/- per 100
5in., 2/3 per 100	9in., 3/6 per 100
6in., 2/6 per 100.	10in., 4/- per 100
7in., 2/9 per 100	12in., 7/- per 100

GARDENING GLOVES.

Ladies', Medium, 2/6 pair.
Ladies', Large, 3/- pair.
Men's, Medium, 2/6 pair.
Men's, Large, 3/- and 3/6 pair.

GARDEN SYRINGES.

(Brass.)

14-inch	6/6 each
16-inch	7/6 each
18-inch	8/6 each

SPRAY PUMPS.

Favorite (tin), 5/- each.
Auto Spray, 9/- each.

ARSENATE OF CALCIUM.

Solves the Snail and Slug Problem.

For killing Garden Snails, Slugs, Wood-lice and all Leaf-eating Insects. Make a mash of One Heaping Tablespoonful of the Powder to 1 lb. of Bran, and distribute in the form of baits in Snail-infested places. For Spraying Vegetables, Vines, etc., as a Preventive against Codlin Moth, Cut Worm and other Grubs, etc., use Two Level Tablespoonfuls to Six Gallons of Water.

This preparation contains not less than 40 per cent. of Arsenic Pentoxide (As₂O₅), and is specially prepared for Australian conditions.

This Preparation is Poison, and is not to be Taken.

Prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins, 1/3; 1 lb. tins, 1/9.

"265" SNAIL AND SLUG EXTERMINATOR.

This preparation is very effective, easy to use, and ready for immediate use. Scatter freely where slugs and snails are troublesome. It does not kill by contact, and is most effective in its action. Poison, and not to be taken.

Price, 1/6 tin (1ld. lb.).

WEED DESTROYER.

(Rose Brand).

1 Tin will make 8 galls., 1/6 tin.

RECLEANED BIRD SEEDS.

All bird seeds are recleaned by most modern machinery. This enables me to have the largest output in Australasia.

Seeds free from dust and dirt mean healthy birds.

Songster Mixed Canary.

Songster Parrot Food.

Plain Canary Seed.

Shell Grit for Canaries.

Hemp.

Rape Seed.

Coloring Food for Canaries.

Panicum for Finches.

Sunflower.

Prices on Application.

EVERYTHING FOR POULTRY.

Quality is uniform; clean, wholesome; prices right.

Blood Meal.

Bone Meal.

Fowls' Wheat.

Mixed Grain.

Shell Grit.

Crushed Maize.

Hulled Oats.

Charcoal.

State quantity required and ask for prices.

THE "GLOBE" WEED AND SCRUB KILLER.

IS A SURE KILLER OF NOXIOUS VEGETATION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Permanently destroys by one application, en properly used — **SCRUB, SORREL, COUCH, FERNS, PRICKLY PEAR, BRIARS, THISTLES, PURGE, DOCKS, CAPE WEED, WEEDS ON GARDEN WALKS, also WHITE ANTS, Etc.**

Directions.—Use one pint of the "Globe" Weed Killer to a kerosene tinful of water, equal to four gallons, and sprinkle over the paths, drives, etc., once or twice during the season, where the slightest sign of weeds appear. **It is a certain destroyer.**

It requires to be carefully applied, and provided this is done in the first instance and at the proper time, the weeds, etc., will be killed

to their lowest roots. Saplings and other weeds, etc., with large leaves, should be cut short to ensure the liquid getting down to the roots, and the Weed Killer poured directly over the surface of the stumps.

Note.—Can be applied all season when the weather is dry. It kills the roots of the weeds without disturbing the gravel or the surface of the path. Its effects are plainly visible for two or three years.

PRICES.

Sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon tins, 4/-; 1-gallon tins, 6/6; 2-gallon tins, 8/-; 4-gallon tins, 12/6; 5-gallon tins, 15/-; 40-gallon casks, 2/6 gallon. Casks at cost price charged extra.

The Destruction of Garden Pests.

The presence of Insect Pests in the garden is a matter which causes anxiety to gardener and amateur alike, but it is possible to check these intrusions, if not to utterly eradicate them.

To effect this it is necessary to set to work, well equipped, and we give below a list of various pests and remedies for their destruction. The possession of a spray pump or syringe is essential, and these we can supply at reasonable prices. (See page 103.)

PESTS AND REMEDIES.

APHIS.

Use ASECTINE or a NICOTINE SPRAY at regular intervals. This pest attacks tender shoots of Roses and other plants.

BLACK SPOT.

Apply BORDEAUX MIXTURE after pruning, and if seen in summer spray with LIME SULPHUR.

CODLIN MOTH and all LEAF-EATING INSECTS.

For CODLIN MOTH on Apples and Pears, apply ARSENATE OF LEAD, when blossoms are falling. For other plants spray with same as soon as pest is seen.

CURL LEAF.

Spray, after pruning, with BORDEAUX MIXTURE, and burn all cuttings. This pest usually attacks Peach Trees, etc.

MILDEW.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR dusted on the plants in the early morning, and around the plants is usually effective.

SCALE AND WOOLLY APHIS.

RED OIL should be sprayed on affected plants. Woolly Aphis is mostly found on Fruit Trees.

THRIPS, JASSIDS (CANARY FLY), RUTHERGLEN FLY, HARLEQUIN BUG.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND, or strong NICOTINE is effective against Thrip, and a check to the others.

WOOD LICE, SNAILS, SLUGS.

Sprinkle "265" SNAIL EXTERMINATOR around places where these may harbor and keep ground clear of rubbish, leaves, etc. These pests are partial to young annuals and similar plants.

ASCOT SNAIL AND SLUG POWDER should be dusted round Seedlings when planting out.

We can supply all the above and other Insecticides, and prices will be found on pages

GARDEN HOSE, SPRINKLERS, SPRAYS, AND OTHER WATERING APPLIANCES.

It is essential, if gardening is to be successfully carried on, that watering be carefully and efficiently seen to.

Appliances for this purpose are now obtainable at reasonable prices. We carry a stock of the best and most up-to-date articles in commerce, and give a list of them, together with their price on next page.

If in doubt as to which is most suitable for your requirements, please acquaint us, giving particulars as to size of tap, etc., and we will gladly advise you.

SHELTER BELTS.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA. Specially Grown for this Purpose.

Stock-owners have long realised the need for good close-growing wind-breaks. Cupressus macrocarpa, I believe to be the best thing yet found for this purpose. It grows some 40 feet high, but the foliage is close and thick from the ground level. Planted eight feet between each plant, they will, in a few years form a wind shelter equal to a high well-built paling fence. Every practical man knows what that means for stock; and the improvement is permanent.

This plant is exceptionally hardy, standing in almost any climate and transplanting well. It is also very ornamental. The growth is symmetrical; the color is light green in the younger growths changing later to bluish tints.

Like all Conifers, Cupressus is a little slow in growth during the first year or two, but the trees offered are already two to three years old, and well furnished; in three years after planting they should be from 10 feet to 12 feet high. I can supply extra fine strong plants—well packed.

Price—From 1/- each, to 10/- dozen; 60/- 100. Extra large plants, 1/6 each, 12/- dozen.

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Collection
of the Six

Palms

12/6



Chamoeerops Excelsa (Chinese Fan Palm).—Specimen Plant, five years old. The hardest of all Palms. Just the Palm for the centre of a lawn; will thrive where another Palm would die. Strong plants, 1/6, 2/6, 5/- each.



Cocos Weddelliana.—Easily grown; splendid for table decoration. 3/- each.



Ostrich Feather Palm.

Ostrich Feather Palm.—This is one of the most graceful among the smaller Palms, with wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long narrow pinnae. Good, strong, young plants, 2/6; larger plants, 3/6, 5/-, 10/- and 20/- each.



Phoenix Roebeline.—Rare and most graceful house palm grown. Small plants, 2/6 each. Must be grown in a greenhouse for good results.

Kentia Palm (Belmoreana).—The Kentia Palm, besides being one of the most graceful and ornamental of all Palms for the house or conservatory, is also one of the hardest and easiest to grow. Of slow growth, but is not affected by the dust or dry air of the house, and will thrive where few other plants would live, and will continue to increase in size and beauty for many years. Fine thrifty plants, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, and 20/-.



Kentia Palm (Belmoreana).



Washington Weeping Palm.

Washington Weeping Palm, known as the **Cotton Palm.** One of the best Palms for house culture; grows easily; also for the lawn and decorative purposes we know of no variety so pretty and so much sought after. 2/6 and 5/- each.

JAMES RAILTON'S GLADIOLUS

WILL GROW IN ANY SOIL.

As a cut flower, it stands alone; continues to blossom for several days.

Meadow Vale Mixture.—Includes all choicest shades from named varieties. 5/- dozen; 5/6 posted; 35/- 100.

Fine Mixed Hybrids.—4/- dozen, 4/6 posted; 30/- 100.

Twelve Distinct Named Varieties, including newer kinds. Posted, 7/6.



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